Bangor Daily Whig & Courier.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN EDWARDS & JACOB A. SMITH; AT NO. 18, WEST MARKET PLACE, BANGOR, ME.

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THE DAILY WHIG AND COURIER is published at Five Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. All subscriptions for less than a year, to be paid in advance, and all orders for discontinuance must be accompanied by the amount due.

THE BANGOR COURIER is published at the office of the Daily Whig and Courier every Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars a year in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in the Whig ... on the following conditions daily and the prices will be strictly adhered to.

For a square three insertions is ... ly or weekly $1,50, and 50 cents for each week it may be continued.

More than half a square and less than a square, $1,00 for three insertions and 25 cents for each week it may be continued.

Less than half a square 75 cents for three insertions, and 25 cents for each week it may be continued.

Advertisements marked daily and weekly, will be charged 25 cents for each insertion in the latter, in addition to the regular rates in daily.

The Publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

WANTED.

2000 OX HORNS 3 or 5000. Cattle's Leg Bones, for which Cash will be paid on delivery of lots of either from 50 and upwards, by
O3 T. G. BROWN.

COTTON YARN.

COTTON WARP YARN, of a superior quality, Nos. from 7 to 17, just received and for sale, by FREDERICK LAMBERT,
Oct. 6. No. 3, Smith's Block.

ALBERT NOYES,
DEALER IN
STOVES, GRATES, FIRE-FRAMES, IRON HALLOW WARE, &c.

And manufacturer of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware– No. 8, Smith's Block, Central St.
BANGOR. oct 11

STOCKS, DICKIES AND BOSOMS.

A fresh lot, received by
oct 16 J. BARTLETT & CO.

PRINTS.

J. BARTLETT & CO. have just rec'd a large Stock of Latest Styles English and American PRINTS. oct 15

110 HHDS. Martinico and Cuba MOLASSES. for sale at No. 11, Broad street, by
oct 13 W. A. BLAKE.

SUPERIOR AMERICAN HAIR-DYE.

WARRANTED to produce a beautiful glossy and permanent Black, or Auburn at pleasure. A new article and warranted not to affect the skin in the least, which many popular articles are liable to do. In all cases where the Dye does not succeed, the money will be refunded. Its best recommendation is a trial of it. Which is for sale by
oct25 T. G. BROWN, No 6, Main street.

[illegible] & LONG WHITE KID GLOVES, received by
oct 19 J. BARTLETT & CO.

MUSICAL EXERCISES.

SUBSTITUTE in part for the Black Board. Musical Exercises for Singing Schools, to be used in connexion with the "Manuel of the Boston Academy." By Lowell Mason.

These exercises are printed on extra sized paper, and in characters sufficiently large to be seen throughout the School Room. Price 6 50.

For sale by E. F. DUREN
oct 23 No. 6 Smith's Block.

NEW ANNUALS, BOOKS, &c.

THE Oriental Annual for 1839 268 pages, 8vo. Twenty-two Embellishments.
The Christian Keepsake, for 1839 312 pages, 8vo. Ten Embellishments.
Youth's Keepsake, for 1839 185 pages, 12mo, with Engravings.
Letters to Mothers, by Mrs. Sigourney.
Also A new supply of The Gift, for 1839; The Works of L. E. L.; De Tocqueville on America &c. Rec'd by E. F. DUREN,
nov 1.

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Scott, complete in three vols. for $1.12½.
The British Senate, or, a second series of Random Recollections of the Lords and Commons.
A Romance of Vienna, by Mrs. Trollope.
Peter Pilgrim, or a Rambler's Recollections, by Dr. Bird.
Picciola, or Captivity Captive, a Tale by M. D. Saintine.
Tales of the Day, selected from the works of the most distinguished English authors, as they issue from the Periodical press. This work has reached its ninth number and containing "Oliver Twist," "Nicholas Nickleby," and other popular works as far as published.
Also – Periodicals, and other new works, just rec'd by SMITH & FENNO.
oct 30

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW

FOR October, is received.
oct 22 SMITH & FENNO.

L. E. L.

THE complete works of Miss Landon, in 1 oct. vol. with Portrait. De TOCQUEVILLE'S Works on the United States. Curiosities of Literature, and the Literary character Illustrated, Tenth Ed. complete in 1 vol 8 mo. with Portrait. American Liberties and American Slavery; morally and politically illustrated by S. B. Treadwell. Narrative of Riots at Alton in connection with the death of Lovejoy, by Edward Beecher. Missions; a ... by W. B. Tappan, (just delivered.) Hints ... to the Health of Body and Mind, ... edition. Christian Almanac for 1839. [illegible] Sketches on the Gospel, complete.
Just rec'd and for sale by E. F. DUREN.
oct 25

SILVER THIMBLES.

RECEIVED by Steamboat Bangor, Oct. 5. six dozen assorted Silver Thimbles. Indelible ink. Also 75 dozen Imitation of Shell Combs, assorted sizes, for sale at No 6, Main street, by
oct. 6 T. G. BROWN, & CO.

[illegible] SILK VELVET.

FOR Vesting, a very superior article. Also ... assortment of light and dark Vestings. A fine article of Linen Cambric, white and mixed Knitting, Worsted and Cotton, Printed Lawns, Fawn ... and Taylor's Cotton, Twill Tapes, &c. &c. Just rec'd ...
J. BARTLETT & CO'S.

[illegible] SHEETINGS.

... 38 in. wide, acknowledged ... in the market, are for sale ... bale, piece, or yard; they were purchased ... the usual ... [illegible]

GERMAN SILVER.

A few doz German Silver Tea and Table Spoons of a superior quality, warranted to be more durable than the common Silver and will be sold for more than one half less; suitable for public houses and all other purposes where much service is required of Spoons.

Also, ... Knives; ground and plain Moons; Lamp Shades and Chimnies, for Mantle and Centre Lamps; which will be sold at fair prices, for cash or old Gold and Silver; for which the highest prices will be allowed, at No. 6, Main street, by
oct 30 T. G. BROWN.

PATENT SOAP.

20 BOXES Anderson's Patent Labor Saving Soap, just received and for sale by YOUNG & HERRIMAN,
sept 2 No 17 Wall Street.

MR. HEDGE'S ORATION,

DELIVERED before the citizens of Bangor, on the 4th of July, 1838, and published at the request of the City Government. for sale by
aug13 SMITH & FENNO.

ANNUALS 1839.

THE Token and Atlantic Souvenir, 8 Embellishments The Gift. 9 plates. The Violet 7 do. Also, Mrs Heman's Poems, 2 v. gilt. The Language of Flowers, and other Books for presents. Just received and for sale by E. F. DUREN.
Sept 21.

LONDON PRINTS.

RECEIVED by the last Steamer, at 36, Main-street, a large assortment of Rich London Prints, of the latest importations. scarlet and orange Thibet Cloths red Damasks and Circassians blk. Rattinet Surtout Bindings–Paris Kid Gloves Merinos Alapines Chenell Cords black Lace Vesting Satin fine Wool Shirts and Drawers Cotton Warp, &c. Purchasers will find great bargains by calling on REED & HATCH.
sept 27.

MORE NEW GOODS

BY STEAMER BANGOR, consisting of Fancy Hdkfs making a good assortment; light Calicoes, Linen Gloves, Taffeta Ribbons, Tickings &c. for sale at C. & E. D. GODFREY'S,
june19 62 Main street, Bangor.

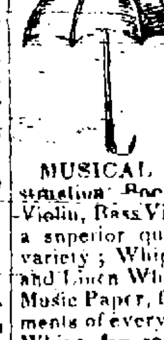
PEW LININGS.

CRIMSON, Moreen and Worsted damask, at No. 8 Main street. june3

LEMON SYRUP, warranted of superior quality, for sale by the dozen or gallon, by
june27 WHITTIER & GUILD.

UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTORY,

No. 10, MAIN STREET, Bangor.



S. B. LOWELL has on hand one of the largest, best manufactured and most fashionable assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols to be found in the city, manufactured by him expressly for the retail trade and will be sold by the dozen or single at the lowest cash prices. Parasols from one dollar to four dollars.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of all kinds; Instruction Books for every kind of instruments; Violin, Bass Viol and Double Bass Viol Strings of a superior quality; Walking Canes in a great variety; Whips and Riding Whips; Oiled Silk and Linen Whalebone for stays. Blank Books and Music Paper, from 8 to 14 sts. Musical Instruments of every kind, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Whips, &c. repaired. Umbrellas and Parasols new covered with neatness and dispatch.
june15 6m

DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA,

BY Alexis De Tocqueville, avocate a la cour Royale de Parris, etc. translated by Henry Reeve, Esq. For sale by
june13 SMITH & FENNO.

TROY SHEETINGS, by the bale or piece, just received and for sale by
m3 C. & E. D. GODFREY.

POST AND RAILS WANTED.

4000 CEDAR RAILS; 2000 Cedar Posts. by YOUNG & HARRIMAN.
march15

REFINED WHALE OIL.

10 BBLS. Refined Whale Oil, for sale by WHITTIER & GUILD,
oct23 Exchange Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Bradford, well situated, will be sold or exchanged for acceptable real estate in Bangor or Hampden. Inquire of Messrs. BUCK & KIDDER, Bangor, or of J. HERRICK.
Hampden. m10. tf

SEED WHEAT.

50 BUSH. Seed Wheat, for sale by D PEARCE,
ap25 No. 25 West Market Place.

RYE AND CORN BAGS.

200 BUSH. RYE; 600 Bags, for sale by ALBERT BAKER,
No. 2 City Point Block, opposite the Exchange.

1839.

THE Old ... Comic Almanac for 1839 The People's Almanac of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, containing four sets of calculations, embracing the whole United States "Go Ahead" the Crockett Almanac for 1839, containing Adventures, Exploits, &c. in the West. Rec'd by
m9 SMITH & FENNO

WRAPPING PAPER.

200 REAMS Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low, by
m15 PILLSBURY & SANDFORD.

PRINTED LAWNS, French Prints and light cheap prints, just received by steamer Bangor, at C. & E. D. GODFREY'S,
m9 62 Main street.

WHITE GLAZED VERONA DINING WARE. Also, White China Tea Setts, and 2 crates Yellow Stone Ware, just received by schooners Free Trade and Albion, at C. & E. D. GODFREY'S,
m18 60 Main street.

NEW GOODS.

A GENERAL assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions just received, and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices for cash.
FREDERICK LAMBERT, ... Smith's Block.
ap1

[illegible]

NUMBERED 129 in Reverend Mr. Pomroy's Meeting House. Said Pew is finely situated, ... and is well lined, cushioned, carpeted and furnished ... reasonable. Apply at this office.

120,000 BRICK will be sold ... able terms, and delivered at any part of the city. Enquire at No. 70 Main st.

VICTORIA VESTING. rec'd at 70 Main ... [illegible]

[illegible] ORANGES.

10 BOXES Oranges, for sale by
may17 YOUNG & HARRIMAN.

NEW FLOUR.

40 BBLS. Fancy ... Genesee Flour, Now landing from sch Good Hope,
20 do Baltimore do.
20 do Fredericksburg do.
all from new Wheat, for family use, for sale by JOS. NICKERSON & CO.
Oct 5 No. 2 City Point.

NOTICE.

ALBERT NOYES has taken store No 8 Smith's Block, where he would be happy to meet his former friends and customers. Grateful for past patronage he would solicit a continuance of the same.
Bangor, Aug. 25, 1838. 2m

CHINA AND CROCKERY WARE.

BY schooner Free Trade, consisting of Gold Band China and White China Tea Setts. Also a few more setts of the Giraffe and Napier Ware together with a complete assortment of Glass Ware, at C. & E. D. GODFREY'S,
aug25 60 Main street.

NEW GOODS.

62 Main-street,
C. & E. D. GODFREY are now opening a large stock of Fashionable and desirable Fall Goods which will be sold at a small advance. Customers are invited to call. sept. 26.

WASHINGTON–WASHINGTON

A FEW dozen Washington, Real Dutchman and Greane & Son's Sheaf Works Razors, which are warranted to give satisfaction, received by the Steamer Bangor at No. 6 Main street,

DR. JEWETT, SURGEON DENTIST.

HAS returned will be found at his former office over the store of Pillsbury & Sandford.
feb13 tf

GOLD FOIL. Bulls Gold Foil for Dentists, for sale by WHITTIER & GUILD.
june27

PATENT SOAP.

20 BOXES of Anderson's Patent Labor Saving Soap, just rec'd and for sale by YOUNG & HERRIMAN,
aug9 No. 17 Wall street.

OATS, CORN AND FISH.

RECEIVING from schr Good Hope, from Baltimore, 2000 bushels Yellow Corn, 1000 bushels Oats; 60 quintals Cod Fish; 50 " Hake and Haddock, for sale by
july28 JOS. NICKERSON & CO.

MORE FANCY HDKFS & SHAWLS

JUST received by REED & HATCH, Silk, Raw Silk and Lima Shawls and Fancy Hdkfs at 36 Main street. june22

NEW GOODS,

BY last boat, at J. BARTLETT & CO'S No 8 Main street, where may be found an extensive and well selected assortment of fresh Prints and other desirable Goods as can be found in the city june22

REED & HATCH,

HAVE now opened a Prime Assortment of Pilot Cloths, Lion Skins, Devonshire Kerseys and Petershams, of every shade, quality and price.

--ALSO--

An excellent Assortment of Broadcloths Cassimeres, Buck and Doe Skin Cloths, Sattinetts and Full Cloths, of all prices.

--LIKEWISE--

A good Assortment of English, Welch and American Flannels.

--THE BEST--

Assortment of English French, German and American Merinos, in this city, and

--A GREAT VARIETY--

of New Fall and Winter Goods, which make their assortment second to none in this city, and which will be sold at as great Bargains as can be offered at any Store in Bangor.

P. S. Country purchasers will find it much to their advantage to call at 36, Main Street, before looking elsewhere.
oct 16

ROBERT B. THOMAS' ALMANAC

for 1839 for sale by E. F. DUREN.
ALSO, New Books and Music. PERIODICALS: "The Knickerbocker"; "Little's Museum"; "Bentley's Miscellany", edited by Boz; "Lit'y. and Theo. Review"; Waldie's Library"; "Am. Med. Library and Intelligencer" (issued at Washington,) with other valuable Periodicals. New Nos. just received and subscriptions solicited.
oct 19 E. F. DUREN. Agent for Maine.

HOUSE AND FANCY PAINTING.

THE subscribers have recommenced business at their old stand, where they will be happy to attend to all orders in the line of HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL and CARRIAGE PAINTING, IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE, PAPER HANGING, GILDING, GLAZING, &c.
N. B. All work personally attended to.
LONGFELLOW & NASH.
Bangor, July 27th 1838. tf.

BOUNTY ON WHEAT AND CORN.

BLANK Certificates for receiving the State Bounty on Wheat and Corn, printed and for sale by [illegible]

LAWS FOR 1838!!

PUBLIC ACTS of the State of Maine, passed by the eighteenth Legislature, January session. 1838, received by SMITH & FENNO,
june 2

FRESH CLOTHS.

JUST received a prime assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Sattinets, Pilot Cloths, Velvets, Vesting, and Tailor's Trimmings of every description, at 36 Main street, by REED & HATCH

LAMP GLASSES AND CHIMNEYS.

JUST rec'd, Glasses for Beacon, Store, Hanging Lamps, Wicks for the same. Also, plain Astral Shades, for sale at No. 6 Main street.
aug22

GREAT BARGAINS IN FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

No. 36 MAIN STREET.
REED & HATCH have just returned from Boston with the most extensive and desirable stock of Dry goods ever offered in this city. Their large assortment comprises almost every variety of Dry Goods that is wanted for this market, all of which will be sold at bargains well worth the attention of every purchaser to call and examine them before looking elsewhere.
Their fall assortment will be open on Saturday morning next. sept

HEMLOCK BARK. 100 cords wanted ... Broad street, by W. A. BLAKE.
july2

LAWS OF MAINE, 1838.

IN Pamphlet form, rec'd and for sale by
july3 E. F. DUREN, Bookseller.

NEW GOODS.

THIS morning received from New York a prime ... of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, all of which will be sold ... S. G. ... 15, Main street.

OLMSTED'S PATENT STOVE.

THIS STOVE was invented and patented by Professor Olmsted of Yale College. It was originally designed for study chambers, but being found equally well adapted to family apartments, it came immediately into extensive use among the inhabitants of New Haven, and the demand for it here and elsewhere is rapidly increasing.

It is at present made chiefly of SHEET IRON, this material being esteemed on all accounts the most eligible, but it may be constructed either wholly or in part of cast iron should that be preferred.

The chief peculiarity of this stove consists of substituting for the open pipe usually employed to distribute the heat generated by anthracite coal, an apparatus called a RADIATOR, which though of comparatively small dimensions, has an effect in absorbing and distributing the heat produced by coal equal to that of a very long pipe. By this means, the unsightly appearance of a stove pipe, traversing the apartment, is avoided, while the saving of material greatly diminishes the expense. The Radiator consists of two concentric cylinders having a narrow space of half an inch to an inch between them, through which the heated current is made to circulate in its passage from the chamber of combustion to the chimney. The current is thus brought CLOSELY INTO CONTACT with the two contiguous surfaces, heating at once the outer and inner cylinder. The former sends it heat into the apartment by direct radiation; the latter being open at the top and bottom, causes a current of air to flow through it like the chimney of an Argand lamp. The air within being rarefied by heat, flows out in a continual current at the top, while the colder air of the apartment flows in at the bottom, and becomes heated in turn. This adds greatly to the effect, contributing more indeed towards heating an apartment, than the direct radiation from the surface, and equalling the temperature in a remarkable degree.

The objects aimed at in the construction of this Stove are to be SIMPLE, so that domestics can easily manage it; to be quickly kindled; to be capable of affording either a MILD or an INTENSE HEAT, according to the state of the weather, to preserve the AIR of the apartment PURE AND WHOLESOME, to avoid all inconveniences from DUST, and finally, to be CHEAP and ECONOMICAL.

It is confidently believed, that this stove fulfils as many of the conditions as any one now invented, and to a degree attainable only by an inventor like the present long and intimately acquainted with the laws of heat.

The CHAMBER STOVE is usually from 8 to 10 inches in diameter, and from 24 to 30 inches high. Its position is commonly on the hearth, or the usual place of the andirons. The fireplace being closed up, two pipes, one from the back of each cylinder, enters the wall thus formed, (or a sheet iron fireboard) each pipe being furnished with a damper. This variety is adapted to students' rooms, offices, and particularly to NURSERIES, affording as it does, peculiar facilities for warming liquids, or medicinal preparations.

The PARLOR STOVE has two radiators, and is capable of warming the largest rooms in ordinary houses.

The HALL STOVE is adapted to situations where a communication is made with a distant flue by means of a long pipe, as in halls, stores, &c.

One ton of fine and half a ton of coarse coal, is an adequate supply for the chamber stove, for one season. Two tons is a full allowance for the parlor stove, when made of the usual dimensions.

To be had only at No. 8, Central Street
ALBERT NOYES.
Bangor, Nov. 3

NEW GOODS.

REED & HATCH have rec'd per 1st boat, a complete assortment of New Styles London and American Prints of the latest patterns Green and Brown Silk and Worsted Cambleteens; Ladies Paris Kid Gloves; Light 4-4 Sele...; Drab, green and brown Merinos; Yellow Pongee Hdk'fs; Red Window Cords and Tassels and a variety of other goods, adapted to this season. Purchasers of the above goods will find a great variety at
oct 30 36, Main st.

TIN WARE. A prime assortment of Custom made Tin Ware constantly on hand, at No. 8 Smith's Block. ALBERT NOYES.
oct 2. tf

APPLES! APPLES!!

42 bbls New York Red Pippins Apples, now landing and for sale by JOS. NICKERSON & CO.
nov 6 No. 2. City Point.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE American Museum of Literature and the Arts, will combine the solidity of a review with the lighter miscellany of a magazine; besides impartial reviews of important works and short notices of minor literary productions by the editors, it will embrace essays, tales, historiettes, poetry, literary and scientific intelligence, and translations from standard and periodical works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Magazine will also contain a series of reviews of such writers as have, by their talents, shed lustre upon American literature. The reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors, engraved on steel, by the best artists. The work will be beautifully printed, with new type, upon fine paper, and will make two volumes each year, of more than 500 pages each.

Agencies will be established in the periodical cities, and arrangements made to deliver the work free of postage. As the Museum is printed on a medium and a half sheet, the highest postage that can be charged to any part of the country, for one year, will be $1.65 cents. Persons desirous of acting as agents, will please apply post paid. Terms, $5 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first number, 5 copies $20. NATHAN C. BROOKS,
J. E. SNODGRASS,
Editors and Proprietors.
nov 6. E. F. DUREN, Bangor, Me. Agent.

RICHARDSON'S DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

Parts 19 and 20, this day published.
There is not a work, either of general practical utility, or of philology in particular, that has so largely united the suffrages of the public press in its favor, as this Dictionary. Both in Europe and in America it has received the meed of general approbation. The compiler has assumed the principle of Horne Tooke, that each word had originally but one meaning, and that all the result of combination, modification, or the mutability to which language itself is subject. In the plan of this Dictionary the Compiler has adopted the rule which Dr Johnson originally proposed for his own government, viz: that of giving, first the primitive meaning, then the consequential, and afterwards the metaphorical; accompanying his definitions by quotations, commencing with the earliest authorities and bringing them down to the ... recent dates. Mr. Richardson has performed his task with fidelity and skill, his researches have been ... as well as judicious, and he has bestowed, in this work a boon to literature greater than any that has ... present ... [illegible] The publication of this work which was suspended in consequence of the pressure upon the mercantile world is now resumed, and the work being stereotyped will be completed in a few weeks.
WILLIAM JACKSON, 102 Broadway.
E. F. DUREN, Agent, ... New York, oct 2?

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have formed a copartnership under the firm of E. & J. MOULTON & CO. and continue to transact business in the stores lately occupied by E. Moulton, where may be found a great variety of Goods, at very low prices.
EPHR'M. MOULTON,
JEREMIAH MOULTON, Jr.,
JESSE H. MOULTON.

NOTICE.

EPHR'M. MOULTON would inform those indebted to him by note or account, that he is ready to receive payment ... in Lumber or Country Produce, and hopes that they will evince their willingness to pay by embracing the opportunity offered.
EPHR'M. MOULTON.

E. & J. MOULTON & CO.

HAVE lately and are now receiving the following articles purchased in New York and Boston, which are offered for sale in addition to their usual Stock at very low prices–at Nos. 5, 7 and 8, Smith's Block.
35 boxes H. B. and H. W. Sugars;
100 chests and ... chests and caddy boxes Bouchong, Y. H. and Imperial TEA;
10,000 lbs. Cheese;
75 bbls. New York Apples;
100 kegs, boxes & half boxes New Raisins,
20 half kegs Grapes; 20, 30 lbs. pots do;
50 Drums Figs; 15 bbls clear Pork;
25 bags Coffee; 20 boxes No. 1, Soap;
50 bags table Salt;
700 galls Sperm Oil;
50 boxes and kegs Cav. and Fig Tobacco;
30,000 Spanish Cigars, including Principe, best Trabucos, and other brands,
40 boxes Pipes; 40 Jars Snuff;
10 bales Buffalo Robes; 15 boxes Lemons;
A large lot of Nuts, including Castanas, Almonds, English Walnuts Filberts, Chesnuts; Spices of all kinds; Citron; Honey; Tamarinds; Chocolate; Chocolate Shells; Cocoa, etc. etc.
With a great variety of choice WINES, by the case and cask; Imported and Domestic LIQUORS of all kinds do.
ALSO A good assortment of HARD WARE CUTLERY; and a large Stock of DRY GOODS; which will be ready to be seen in a few days at No. 8, Smith's Block consisting in part of the following articles:

29 bales Sheeting;	Cambrics, colored and white;
30 ps bleu do;	120 bundles Pins;
1000 yards Ticking,	Fur Caps;
500 whole ps. Calico;	Merinos; Silk Hdkfs;
18 ps Flannels;	Sewing Silk;
20 " Broadcloth;	100 lbs. Cotton and Linen Thread;
30 " Sattinetts;	
16 " Glasgow Jeans	
1500 lbs. Batting;	500 lbs. Warp, etc etc.

All of the above articles will be sold at Wholesale or Retail at those prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Those who wish to buy to sell again can purchase many articles at as low rates as they can be bought for in Boston.
Purchasers from the Country and City are invited to call and see for themselves. 6w nov.1?

SINGING BOOKS, &c. &c.

BOSTON Academy's Collection. Sixth edition. Boston Handel and Haydn, Seventeenth Edition. "Odeon" Ancient Lyre, Fifth Edition, revised and improved. Songs of Zion; or Cambridge Collection of Sacred Music. Beauties of Church Music, or Mason's Sacred Harp. Billings' and Holden's Collection of Ancient Psalmody. The Methodist Harmonist. With a great variety of other Church Music, furnished in any quantity, at the shortest notice.
ALSO Emerson's Oration at Cambridge. Ware's Discourse on the Personality of the Deity. Christian Keepsake for 1839 ... of the "Token" "Religious Souvenir" "Violet" "Youth's Keepsake" Flora's Interpreter and a variety of other books, received by SMITH & FENNO,
N14 14 West Market Square.

MORE SPLENDID ANNUALS, FOR 1839.

JUST received and for sale by E. F. DUREN, Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap Book, with poetical illustrations by L. E. L. 37 Engravings quarto size.
The Keepsake 12 Engravings
Jenning's Landscape Annual (Portugal) 19 Engravings.
Juvenile Scrap Book--16 Engravings.
The above are ENGLISH Annuals.
Also received.
Hannah More's Accomplished Lady.
Young Man's Assistant; by Rev. Jason Whitman.
N20

NEW BOOKS,--ENGLISH ANNUALS, &c.

THE British Senate, second series of Recollections of the Lords and Commons.
The RIVAL Oriental Annuals for 1839 the one Caunter's and Daniel's, (Eastern Legends) the other published by Charles Tilt, (Scenes in India.)
Friendship's Offering, and Winter's Wreath for 1839.
The Forget-me-not, for 1839.
Illinois and the West, with a Map.
Pelayo a Story of the Goths, by the author of Millichampe, &c.
Elements of Psychology, by Victor Cousin.
Fosdick's Introduction to the German.
Peter Parley's Christmas Tales.
Tracts on Business, addressed to men of State; No. 1, is a Treatise on Usury.
Flora Blanchard, or "Delicate Health."
The Missionary Convention at Jerusalem. By Mr. Steel.
The Missionary's Farewell.
The Preacher; Sketches of Original ... 2 vols.
Mrs. Gilman's "Housewife's Almanac."
New Editions of Rollo at Work; Rollo at Play; Clark's Sermons; Wayland's Political Economy.
New Nos. Periodicals No. 21, 22 Richardson's Dictionary, &c.

NEW MUSIC.

"Forget Me Not around your Hearth." Poetry by Mrs. Hemans.
"Oh Native Music."
"The Only Daughter." "Grant's Reel" ...
Just received and for sale by E. F. DUREN,
N15 Bookseller, near the Post Office.

JAMES B. [illegible]

COUNSELLOR AT LAW ...
feb3 tf

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BANGOR WHIG.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1838.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

I congratulate you on the favorable circumstances in the condition of our country, under which you reassemble for the performance of your official duties. Though the anticipations of an abundant harvest have not every where been realized, yet on the whole, the labors of the husbandman are rewarded with a bountiful harvest; industry prospers in its various channels of business and enterprise; general health again prevails through our vast diversity of climate; nothing threatens, from abroad, the continuance of extended peace; nor has any thing [illegible] fraternal and domestic ties which constitute the only guaranty to the success and permanency of our happy Union, and which, formed in the hour of peril, have hitherto been honorably sustained through every vicissitude in our national affairs. The blessings, which evince the care and beneficence of Providence, call for our devout and fervent gratitude.

We have not less reason to be grateful for other bounties bestowed by the same munificent hand, and more exclusively our own.

The present year closes the first half century of our federal institutions; and our system differing from all others in the acknowledged, practical and unlimited operation which it has for so long a period given to the sovereignty of the people has now been fully tested by experience.

The constitution devised by our forefathers as the framework and bond of that system, then untried, has become a settled form of government; not only preserving and protecting the great principles upon which it was founded, but wonderfully promoting individual happiness and private interests. Though subject to change and entire revocation, whenever deemed inadequate to all these purposes, yet such is the wisdom of its construction, and so stable has been the public sentiment, that it remains unaltered, except in matters of detail, comparatively unimportant. It has proved amply sufficient for the various emergencies incident to our condition as a nation. A formidable foreign war; agitating collisions between domestic and, in some respects, rival sovereignties; temptations to interfere in the intestine commotions of neighboring countries; the dangerous influences that arise in periods of excessive prosperity; and the anti-republican tendencies of associated wealth these, with other trials not less formidable, have all been encountered, and thus far, successfully resisted.

It was reserved for the American Union to test the advantages of a government entirely dependent on the continual exercise of the popular will; and our experience has shown that it is as beneficent in practice as it is just in theory. Each successive change made in our local institutions has contributed to extend the right of suffrage; has increased the direct influence of the mass of the community, given greater freedom to individual exertion, and restricted, more and more, the powers of Government; yet the people have kept pace with this augmented responsibility. In no country has education been so widely diffused. Domestic peace has nowhere so largely reigned. The close bonds of social intercourse have in no instance prevailed with such harmony over a space so vast. All forms of religion have united, for the first time to diffuse charity and piety, because for the first time, in the history of nations, all have been totally untrammelled, and absolutely free. The deepest recesses of the wilderness have been penetrated; yet, instead of the rudeness in the social condition consequent upon such adventures elsewhere, numerous communities have sprung up, already unrivalled in prosperity, general intelligence, internal tranquility, and the wisdom of their political institutions. Internal improvement, the fruit of individual enterprise, fostered by the protection of the States, has added new links to the confederation, and fresh rewards to provident industry. Doubtful questions of domestic policy have been quietly settled by mutual forbearance; and agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, minister to each other. Taxation and public debt, the burdens which bear so heavily upon all other countries, have pressed with comparative lightness upon us. Without one entangling alliance, our friendship is prized by every nation, and the rights of our citizens are every where respected, because they are known to be guarded by a united, sensative and watchful people.

To this practical operation of our institutions so evident and successful, we owe that increased attachment to them which is among the most cheering exhibitions of popular sentiment, and will prove their best security, in time to come, against foreign or domestic assault.

This review of the results of our institutions, for half a century, without exciting a spirit of vain exultation, should serve to impress upon us the great principles from which they have sprung; constant and direct supervision by the people over every public measure; strict forbearance on the part of the government from exercising any doubtful or disputed powers; and a cautious abstinence from all interference with concerns which properly belong, and are best left to State regulations and individual enterprise.

Full information of the state of our foreign affairs having been recently, on different occasions, submitted to Congress, I deem it necessary now to bring to your notice only such events as have subsequently occurred, or are of such importance as to require particular attention.

The most amicable disposition continue to be exhibited by all the nations with whom the government and citizens of the U. States have an habitual intercourse. At the date of my last annual message, Mexico was the only nation which could not be included in so gratifying a reference to our foreign relations.

I am happy to be now able to inform you that [illegible] towards the adjustment [illegible] with that republic and [illegible] the customary good feeling [illegible] two nations. This [illegible] change [illegible] by conciliatory negotiations, [illegible] in the conclusion of a treaty [illegible] governments, which when ratified [illegible] of a friendly [illegible]

by Her Majesty's government in a conciliatory and friendly spirit, and instructions to enable the British Minister here to conclude such an arrangement will be transmitted to him without needless delay. It is hoped and expected that these instructions will be of a liberal character and that this negotiation, if successful, will prove to be an important step towards the satisfactory and final adjustment of the controversy.

I hoped that the respect for the laws and regard for the peace and honor of their own country which has ever characterized the citizens of the United States, would have prevented any portion of them from using any means to promote insurrection in the territory of a power with which we are at peace, and with which the United States are desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations. I regret deeply, however, to be obliged to inform you that this has not been the case. Information has been given to me, derived from official and other sources, that many citizens of the U. States have associated together to make hostile incursions from our territory into Canada, and to aid and abet insurrection there, in violation of the obligations and laws of the United States, and in open disregard of their own duties as citizens. This information has been in part confirmed, by a hostile invasion actually made by citizens of the United States, in conjunction with Canadians and others, and accompanied by a forcible seizure of the property of our citizens, and an application thereof to the prosecution of military operations against the authorities and people of Canada.

The results of these criminal assaults upon the peace and order of a neighboring country have been, as was to be expected, fully destructive to the misguided or deluded persons engaged in them, and highly injurious to those in whose behalf they are professed to have been undertaken. The authorities in Canada, from intelligence received of such intended movements among our citizens, have felt themselves obliged to take precautionary measures against them, have actually embodied the militia, and assumed an attitude to repel the invasion to which they believed the Colonies were exposed from the United States. A state of feelings on both sides of the frontier has thus been produced, which called for prompt and vigerous interference. If an insurrection existed in Canada, the amicable dispositions of the United States towards Great Britain, as well as their duty to themselves, would lead them to maintain a strict neutrality, and to restrain their citizens from all violations of the laws which have been passed for its inforcement.

But this Government recognizes a still higher obligation to repress all attempts on the part of its citizens to disturb the peace of a country where order prevails, or has been re-established. Depredations by our citizens upon nations at peace with the United States, or combinations for committing them, have at all times been regarded by the American Government and people with the greatest abhorrence. Military incursions by our citizens into countries so situated, and the commission of acts of violence on the members thereof in order to effect a change in its government, or under any pretext whatever, have, from the commencement of our Government, been equally criminal on the part of those engaged in them, and as much deserving of punishment as would be the disturbance of the public peace by the perpetration of similar acts within our own teritory.

By no country or persons have these invaluable principles of international law principles, the strict observance of which is so indispensable to the preservation of social order in the world been more earnestly cherished or sacredly respected than by those great and good men who first declared, and finally established, the independence of our country. They promulgated and maintained them at an early and critical period in our history; they were subsequently embodied in legislative enactments of a highly penal character, the faithful enforcement of which has hitheto been, and will, I trust, always continue to be, regarded as a duty inseparably associated with the maintenance of our national honor. That the people of the United States should feel an interest in the spread of political institutions as free as they regard their own to be, is natural, nor can a sincere solicitude for the success of all those who are, at any time, in good faith struggling for their acquisition, be imputed to our citizens as a crime. With the entire freedom of opinion, and an undisguised expression thereof, on their part, the Government has neighter the right, nor, I trust, the disposition to interfere.

But whether the interest or the honor of the United States require, that they should be made a party to any such struggle, and, by inevitable consequence, to the war which is waged in its support, is a question which, by our constitution, is wisely left to Congress alone to decide. It is, by the laws, already made criminal in our citizens to embarrass or anticipate that decision, by unauthorized military operations on their part. Offences of this character, in addition to their criminality as violations of the laws of our country, have a direct tendency to draw down upon our own citizens at large the multiplied evils of a foreign war, and expose to injurious imputations the good faith and honor of the country. As such they deserve to be put down with promptitude and decision. I cannot be mistaken, I am confident, in counting on the cordial and general concurrence of our fellow citizens in this sentiment. A copy of the proclamation which I have felt it my duty to issue, is herewith communicated. I cannot but hope that the good sense and patriotism, the regard for the honor and reputation of their country, the respect for the laws which they have themselves enacted for their own government, and the love of order for which the mass of people have been so long and so justly distinguished, will deter the comparatively few who are engaged in them, from a further prosecution of such desperate enterprise. In the mean time, the existing laws have been, and will continue to be, faithfully executed; and every effort will be made to carry them out to their full extent. Whether they are sufficient or not, to meet the actual state of things on the Canadian frontier, is for Congress to decide.

It will appear that the correspondence herewith submitted, that the Government of Russia declines a renewal of the fourth article of the convention of April, 1824, between the United States, and His Imperial Majesty, by the third article of which it agreed that "hereafter there shall not be formed by the citizens of the United States, or under the authority of the said States, any establishment upon the north west coast of America, nor in any of the islands adjacent to the north of 54 deg. 50 min. of north latitude: and that in the same manner there shall be none formed by Russian subjects, or under the authority [illegible] by the fourth article, "that during a term of ten years, counting from the signature of the present convention, the ships of both powers, or [illegible] respectively frequent, [illegible] harbors and creeks, upon the coast mentioned in the preceding article for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives of the country." The reasons assigned for declining to renew the provisions of this article, [illegible] that the

only use made by our citizens of the privilege it secures to them, has been to supply the Indians with spirituous liquors, ammunition and fire-arms; that this traffic has been excluded from the Russian trade, and as the supplies furnished from the United States are injurious to the Russian establishments on the northwest coast, and calculated to produce complaints between the two Governments, His Imperial Majesty thinks it for the interest of both coutries not to accede to the proposition made by the American Government for the renewal of the article last referred to.

The correspondence herewith communicated will show the grounds upon which we contend that the citizens of the United States have, independent of the provisions of the convention of 1824, a right to trade with the natives upon the coast in question, at unoccupied places; liable however, it is admitted, to be at any time extinguished by the creation of Russian establishments at such points. This right is denied by the Russian Government, which asserts that by the operation of the treaty of 1824, each party agreed to waive the general right to land on the vacant coasts on the respective sides of the degree of latitude referred to, and accepted, in lieu thereof, the mutual privileges mentioned in the fourth article. The capital and tonnage employed by our citizens in their trade with the northwest coast of America, will, perhaps, on adverting to the official statements of the United States for the last few years, be deemed too inconsiderable amount to attract much attention; yet the subject may, in other respects, deserve the careful consideration of Congress.

I regret to state that the blockade of the principal ports on the eastern coast of Mexico, which in consequence of differences between that Republic and France, was instituted in May last, unfortunately still continue, enforced by a competent French naval force, and is necessarily embarrassing to our own trade in the gulf, in common with that of other nations. Every disposition, however, is believed to exist on the part of the French Government, to render this measure as little onerous as practicable to the interests of the citizens of the United States, and to those of neutral commerce; and it is to be hoped that an early settlement of the difficulties between France and Mexico will soon re-establish the harmonious relations formerly subsisting between them, and again open the ports of that Republic to the vessels of all friendly nations.

A convention for marking that part of the boundary between the United States and the Republic of Texas, which extends from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red river, was concluded and signed at this city on the 25th of April last. It has been ratified by both governments, and seasonable measures will be taken to carry it into effect on the part of the United States.

The application of that Republic for admission into the Union, made in August 1837, and which was declined for reasons already made known to you, has been formally withdrawn, as will appear from the accompanying copy of the note of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Texas, which was presented to the Secretary of State on the occasion of the exchange of the ratifications of the convention above mentioned.

Copies of the convention with Texas, of a commercial treaty concluded with the King of Greece, and of a similar treaty with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, the ratifications of which have been recently exchanged, accompany this message, for the information of Congress and for such legislative enactments as may be found necessary or expedient, in relation to either of them.

To watch over and foster the interests of a gradually increasing and widely extended commerce, to guard the rights of American citizens whom business or pleasure, or other motives, may tempt into distant climes, and at the same time to cultivate those sentiments of mutual respect and good will which experience has proved so beneficial in international intercourse, the government of the United States has deemed it expedient from time to time to establish diplomatic connection with different foreign States, by the appointment of representatives to reside within their respective territories. I am gratified to be enabled to announce to you that since the close of your last session these relations have been opened under the happiest auspices with Austria and the Two Sicilies; that new nominations have been made in the respective missions of Russia, Brazil, Belgium, and Sweden and Norway, in this country; and that a Minister Extraordinary has been received accredited to this government from the Argentine Confederation.

An exposition of the fiscal affairs of the government, and of their condition for the past year will be made to you by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The available balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January next is estimated at 2,765,342 dollars. The receipts of the year, from customs and lands will probably amount to $20,615,598. These usual sources of revenue have been increased by an issue of Treasury notes of which less than eight millions of dollars, including interest and principal, will be outstanding at the end of the year, and by the sale of one of the bonds of the Bank of the United States, for $2,254,871. The aggregate of means from these and other sources, with the balance on hand on the first of January last, has been been applied to the payment of appropriations by Congress. The whole expenditure for the year on their account, including the redemption of more than eight millions of Treasury notes, constitute an aggregate of about forty millions of dollars, and will still leave in the Treasury the balance before stated.

Nearly eight millions of dollars of Treasury notes are to be paid during the coming year, in addition to the ordinary appropriations for the support of the government. For both these purposes, the resources of the Treasury will undoubtedly be sufficient, if the charges upon it are not increased beyond the annual estimates. No excess, however, is likely to exist; nor can the postponed instalments of the surplus revenue be deposited with the States, nor any considerable appropriations beyond the estimates be made without causing a deficiency in the Treasury. The great caution, advisable at all times, of limiting appropriations to the wants of the public service, is rendered necessary at present by the prospective and rapid reduction of the tariff; while the vigilant jealousy, evidently excited among the people by the occurrences of the last few years, assures us that they expect from their representatives, and will sustain them in the exercise of, the most rigid economy. Much can be effected by the postponing appropriations not immediately required for the ordinary public service, or for any pressing emergency; and much by reducing the expenditures where the entire and immediate accomplishment of the objects in view is not indispensable.

When we call to mind the [illegible] produced by exc[illegible] bank paper, aggravated by the [illegible] drawal of [illegible] and the inevitable derange[illegible] the distribution of the surplus revenue [illegible] ed by Congress; [illegible] consider the heavy expenses incurred by the removal of the Indian tribes; by the military operations in [illegible]

and on account of the unusually large appropriations made at the last two annual sessions of Congress for other objects, we have striking evidence, in the present efficient state of our finances, of the abundant resources of the country to fulfill all its obligations. Nor is it less gratifying to find that the general business of the community, deeply affected as it has been, is reviving with additional vigor, chastened by the lessons of the past, and animated by the hopes of the future. By the curtailment of paper issues; by curbing the sanguine and adventurous spirit of speculation; and by the honorable application of all available means to the fulfillment of obligations, confidence has been restored both at home and abroad, and ease and facility secured to all the operations of trade.

The agency of the Government in producing these results, has been as efficient as its powers and means permitted. By withholding from the States the deposits of the fourth instalment, and leaving several millions at long credits with the Banks, principally in one section of the country, and more immediately beneficial to it; and, at the same time, aiding the banks and commercial communities in other sections, by postponing the payment of bonds for duties to the amount of between four and five millions of dollars, by an issue of Treasury notes as a means to enable the Government to meet the consequences of their indulgencies, but affording at the same time, facilities for remittance and exchange; and by steadily declining to employ as general depositories of the public revenues, or receive the notes of all banks which refused to redeem with specie; by these measures, aided by the favorable action of some of the banks, and by the support and co-operation of a large portion of the community, we have witnessed an early resumption of specie payments in our great commercial capital, promptly followed in almost every part of the United States. This result has been alike salutary to the true interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures; to public morals, respect for the laws, and that confidence between man and man which is so essential in all our social relations.

The contrast between the suspension of 1814 and that of 1837 is most striking. The short duration of the latter, the prompt restoration of business, the evident benefits resulting from an adherence by the Government to the constitutional standard of value, instead of sanctioning the suspension by the receipt of irredeemable paper; and the advantages derived from the large amount of specie introduced into the country previous to 1837 afford a valuable illustration of the true policy of the Government in such a crisis. Nor can the comparison fail to remove the impression that a national bank is necessary in such emergencies. Not only were specie payments resumed without its aid, but exchanges have also been more rapidly restored than when it existed; thereby showing that private capital, enterprise, and prudence are fully adequate to these ends. On all these points experience seems to have confirmed the views heretofore submitted to Congress. We have been saved the mortification of seeing the distresses of the community for a third time seized on to fasten upon the country so dangerous an institution, and we may also hope that the business of individuals will hereafter be relieved from the injurious effects of a continued agitation of that disturbing subject. The limited influence of a national bank in averting derangement in the exchanges of the country, or in compelling the resumption of specie payment, is now not less apparent than its tendency to increase inordinate speculation by sudden expansions and contractions; its disposition to create panic and embarrassment, for the promotion of its own designs; its interference with politics; and its far greater power for evil than for good, either in regard to the local institutions or the operations of Government itself. What was in these respects but apprehension or opinion when a national bank was first established, now stands confirmed by humiliating experience. The scenes through which we have passed conclusively proves how little our commerce, agriculture, manufactures, or finances, require such an institution, and what dangers are attendant on its power a power, I trust, never to be conferred by the American people upon their Government, and still less upon individuals not responsible to them for its unavoidable abuses.

My conviction of the necessity of further legislative provisions for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and my opinion in regard to the measures best adapted to the accomplishment of these objects, have been already submitted to you. These have been strengthened by recent events; and, in the conviction that time and experience must still further demonstrate their propriety, I feel it my duty, with respectful deference to the conflicting views of others, again to invite your attention to them.

With the exception of limited sums deposited in the few banks employed under the act of 1836, the amounts received for duties, and, with very inconsiderate exceptions, those accruing from lands also, have, since the general suspension of specie payments by the deposite banks, been kept and disbursed by the Treasurer, under his general legal powers, subject to the superintendence of the Secretary of the Treasury. The propriety of defining more specifically, and of regulating by law, the exercise of this wide scope of Executive discretion, has been already submitted to Congress.

A change in the office of collector of one of our principal ports has brought to light a defalcation of the gravest character, the particulars of which will be laid before you in a special report from the Secretary of the Treasury. By his report and the accompanying documents, it will be seen that the weekly returns of the defaulting officer apparently exhibited, throughout, a faithful administration of the affairs entrusted to his management. It, however, now appears that he commenced abstracting the public moneys shortly after his appointment, and continued to do so, progressively increasing the amount, for the term of more than seven years, embracing a portion of the period during which the public moneys were deposited in the Bank of the United States, the whole of that of the State Bank deposite system, and concluding only on his retirement from office, after that system had substantially failed, in consequence of the suspension of specie payments.

The way in which this defalcation was so long concealed, and the steps taken to indemnify the United States, as far as practicable against loss, will also be presented to you. The case is one which imperatively claims the attention of Congress, and furnishes the strongest motives for the establishment of a more severe and secure system for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public moneys than any that has heretofore existed.

It seems proper, at all events, that by an early enactment, similar to that of other countries, the application of public money by an officer of government to private uses, should be made a felony, and visited with severe and ignominious punishment. This is already, in effect, the law in respect to the mint, and has been productive of the most salutary results. Whatever system is adopted, such an enactment would be wise as an independent measure, since much of the public revenue must, in their collection and ultimate disbursement, pass twice through the hands of public officers, in whatever manner they are immediately kept [illegible] government. [illegible] has been from its organization comparatively fortunate in this respect. But the appoint[illegible] illustrations, and the experience of every coun-

try has shewn that public officers are not at all times proof against temptation. It is a duty, therefore, which the government owes, as well to the interests committed to its care as to the officers themselves, to provide every guard against transgressions of this character, that is consistant with reason and humanity. Congress cannot be too jealous of the conduct of those who are entrusted with the public money, and I shall at all times be disposed to encourage a watchful discharge of this duty. If a more direct co-operation on the part of Congress, in the supervision of the conduct of the officers entrusted with the custody and application of the public money is deemed desirable, it will give me pleasure to assist in the establishment of any judicious and constitutional plan by which that object may be accomplished. You will in your wisdom, determine upon the propriety of adopting such a plan, and upon the measure necessary to its effectual execution. When the late Bank of the United States was incorporated, and made the depository of the public monies, a right was reserved to Congress to inspect, at its pleasure, by a committee of that body, the books and proceedings of the bank. In one of the States whose banking institutions are supposed to rank amongst the first in point of stability, they are subjected to constant examination by commissioners appointed for that purpose, and much of the success of its banking system is attributed to this watchful supervision. The same course has also, in view of its beneficial operations, been adopted by an adjoining State, favorably known for the care it has always bestowed upon whatever relates to its financial concerns. I submit to your consideration whether a committee of Congress might not be profitably employed in inspecting, at such intervals as might be deemed proper, the affairs and accounts of officers intrusted with the custody of the public moneys.

The frequent performance of this duty might be obligatory on the committee in respect to those officers who have large sums in their possession, and left discretionary in respect to others. They might report to the Executive such defalcations as were found to exist, with a view to a prompt removal from office unless the default was satisfactorily accounted for; and report, also, to Congress, at the commencement of each session, the result of their examinations and proceedings. It does appear to me that, with a subjection of this class of public officers to the general supervision of the Executive, to examinations by a committee of Congress at periods of which they should have no previous notice, and to prosecution and punishment as for felony for every breach of trust, the safe keeping of the public moneys, under the system proposed, might be placed on a surer foundation than it has ever occupied since the establishment of the Government.

The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you additional information containing new details on this interesting subject. To these I ask your early attention. That it should have given rise to great diversity of opinion cannot be a subject of surprise. After the collection and custody of the public money had been for so many years connected with, and made subsidiary to, the advancement of private interests, a return to the simple and self-denying ordinances of the constitution could not but be difficult. But time and free discussion eliciting the sentiments of the people, and aided by that conciliatory spirit which has ever characterized their course on great emergencies, were relied upon for a satisfactory settlement of the question. Already has this anticipation on one important point at least the impropriety of diverting public money to private purposes been fully realized. There is no reason to suppose that legislation upon that branch of the subject would now be embarrassed by a difference of opinion, or fail to receive the cordial support of a large majority of our constituents.

The connection which formerly existed between the Government and banks was in reality injurious to both, as well as to the general interests of the community at large. It aggravated the disasters of trade and the derangements of commercial intercourse, and administered new excitement and additional means to wild and reckless speculations, the disappointments of which threw the country into confusions of panic, and all but produced violence and bloodshed. The imprudent expansion of bank credits, which was the natural result of the command of the revenues of the State, furnished the resources for unbounded license in every species of adventure, seduced industry from its regular and salutary occupations by the hope of abundance without labor, and deranged the social state by tempting all trades and professions into the vortex of speculation on remote contingencies.

The same wide-spreading influence impeded also the resources of the Government, curtailed its useful operations, embarrassed the fulfilment of its obligations, and seriously interfered with the execution of the laws. Large appropriations and oppressive taxes are the natural consequences of such a connexion, since they increase the profits of those who are allowed to use the public funds, and make it their interest that money should be accumulated and expenditures multiplied. It is thus that a concentrated money power is tempted to become an active agent in political affairs, and all past experience has shown on which side that influence will be arrayed. We deceive ourselves if we suppose that it will ever be found asserting and supporting the rights of the community at large, in opposition to the claims of the few.

In a Government whose distinguished characteristic should be a diffusion and equalization of its benefits and burdens, the advantage of individuals will be augmented at the expense of the mass of the people. Nor is it the nature of combinations for the acquisition of legislative influence to the single object for which they were originally formed. The temptation to extend it to other matters, is, on the contrary, not unfrequently too strong to be resisted. The influence, in the direction of public affairs, of the community at large, is, therefore, in no slight danger of being sensibly and injuriously affected by giving to a comparitively small, but very efficient class, a direct and exclusive personal interest in so important a portion of the legislation of Congress as that which relates to the custody of the public moneys. If laws acting upon private interests cannot always be avoided, they should be confined within the narrowest limits, and left, wherever possible, to the Legislatures of the States. When not thus restricted, they lead to combinations of powerful associations, foster an influence necessarily selfish, and turn the fair course of legislation to sinister ends, rather than to objects that advance public liberty, and promote the general good.

The whole subject now rests with you, and [illegible] measure [illegible] be adopted at the present session. [illegible] be deemed out of place [illegible] that the [illegible] the policy of employing banks [illegible] the government [illegible] indicative [illegible] at present [illegible] which I have [illegible] by [illegible] on all proper occa-

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tions expressed. Though always opposed to their creation in the form of exclusive privileges, and, as a State Magistrate, aiming by appropriate legislation to secure the community against the consequences of their occasional mismanagement, I have yet ever wished to see them protected in the exercise of rights conferred by law, and have never doubted their utility, when properly managed, in promoting the interests of trade, and through that channel the other interests of the community. To the General Government they present themselves merely as State institutions, having no necessary connection with the legislation of its administration. Like other establishments, they may be used or not in conducting the affairs of the government, as public policy and the general interests of the Union may seem to require. The only safe or proper principle upon which the intercourse with the government can be regulated, is that which regulates their intercourse with the private citizen—the conferring of mutual benefits. When Government can accomplish a financial operation better with the aid of the banks than without, it should be at liberty to seek that aid as it would the services of a private banker, or other capitalists or agents, giving the preference to those who will serve it on the best terms. Nor can there ever exist an interest in the officers of the General Government, as such, inducing them to embarrass or annoy the State banks any more than to incur the hostility of any [illegible] of State institutions, or of private citizens. It is not in the nature of things that hostility to those institutions can spring from this source, or any opposition to their course of business, except when they themselves depart from the objects of their creation, and attempt to usurp powers not conferred upon them, or to subvert the standard of value established by the constitution. While oppositions to their regular operations cannot exist in this quarter, resistance to any attempt to make the Government dependant upon them for the successful administration of public affairs, is a matter of duty, as I trust it will be of inclination, no matter from what motive or consideration the attempt may originate.

It is no more than just to the banks to say, in the late emergency, most of them firmly resisted the strongest temptations to extend their issues, when apparently sustained in a suspension of specie payments by public opinion, even though in some cases invited by legislative enactments. To this honorable course, aided by the resistance of General Government, acting in obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States, to the introduction of an irredeemable paper medium, may be attributed, in a great degree, to the speedy restoration of our currency to a sound state, and the business of the country to its wonted prosperity. The banks have but to continue the same safe course, and be content in their appropriate sphere, to avoid all interference from the General Government, and to derive from it all the protection and benefits which it bestows on other State establishments, on the people of the States, and on the States themselves. In this, their true position, they cannot but secure the confidence and good will of the people and the Government, which they can only lose when, leaping from their legitimate sphere, they attempt to control the legislation of the country, and pervert the operations of the Government to their own purpose.

Our experience under the act passed at the last session, to grant preemption rights to settlers on the public lands, has as yet been too limited to enable us to pronounce with safety upon the efficacy of its provisions to carry out the wise and liberal policy of the Government in that respect. There is, however, the best reason to anticipate favorable results from its operation. The recommendations formerly submitted to you, in respect to a graduation of the price of the public lands, remain to be finally acted upon. Having found no reason to change the views then expressed, your attention to them is again respectfully requested.

Every proper exertion has been made, and will be continued, to carry out the wishes of Congress in relation to the tobacco trade, as implicated in the several resolutions of the House of Representatives and the legislation of the two branches. A favorable impression has, I trust, been made in the different foreign countries to which particular attention has been directed, and although we cannot hope for an early change in their policy, as in many of them a convenient and large revenue is derived from monopolies in the fabrication and sale of this article, yet, as these monopolies are really injurious to the people where they are established, and the revenue derived from them may be less injuriously and with equal facility obtained from another and a liberal system of administration, we cannot doubt that our efforts will be eventually crowned with success, if persisted in with temperate firmness, and sustained by prudent legislation.

In recommending to Congress the adoption of the necessary provisions at this session for taking the next census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the suggestion presents itself whether the scope of the measure might not be usefully extended by causing it to embrace authentic statistical returns of the great interests specially intrusted to or necessarily affected by the legislation of Congress.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War presents a satisfactory account of the state of the army and of the several branches of the public service confided to the superintendence of that officer.

The law increasing and organizing the military establishment of the United States has been nearly carried into effect, and the army has extensively and usefully employed during the past season.

I would again call to your notice the subjects connected with and essential to the military defence of the country, which were submitted to you at the last session; but which were not acted upon, as is supposed, for want of time. The most important of them is the organization of the militia on the maritime and inland frontiers. This measure is deemed important, as it is believed that it will furnish an extensive volunteer force in aid of the regular army, and may form the basis for a general system of organization for the entire militia of the United States. The erection of a national foundry and gunpowder manufactory, and one for making small arms, the latter to be situated at some point west of the Alleghany mountains, all appear to be of sufficient importance to be again urged upon your attention.

The plan proposed by the Secretary of War for the distribution of the forces of the United States in time of peace, is well calculated to promote regularity and economy in the fiscal administration of the service, to preserve the discipline of the troops, and to render them available for the maintenance of the peace and tranquility of the country. With this view, [illegible] the adoption of the plan presented by that officer for the defence of the [illegible] frontier. The preservation of the lives and property of our fellow citizens who are settled [illegible] border country, as well as the ex[illegible] [illegible] which might [illegible] to rush on [illegible] the white [illegible] that [illegible] subject

should be acted upon without delay, and that the War Department authorized to place that country in a state of complete defence against any assault from the numerous and warlike tribes which are congregated on that border.

It affords me pleasure to be able to apprise you of the entire removal of the Cherokee nation of Indians to their new homes west of the Mississippi. The measures authorized by Congress at its session with a view to the long standing controversy with them, have had the happiest effects. By an agreement concluded with them by the commanding general in that country, who has performed the duties assigned to him on the occasion with commendable energy and humanity, their removal has been principally under the conduct of their own chiefs, and they have emigrated without any apparent reluctance.

The successful accomplishment of this important object; the removal, also, of the entire Creek nation, with the exception of a small number of fugitives amongst the Seminoles in Florida; the progress already made towards a speedy completion of the removal of the Chickasaws, the Choctaws, the Pottawatamies, the O[illegible] the Chippewas, with the extensive purchases of Indian lands during the present year, have rendered the speedy and successful result of the long established policy of the Government upon the subject of Indian affairs, entirely certain. The occasion is, therefore, deemed a proper one to place this policy in such a point of view as will exonerate the Government of the United States from the undeserved reproach which has been cast upon it through several successive administrations. That a mixed occupancy of the same territory, by the white and red man, is incompatible with the safety or happiness of either, is a position in respect to which there has long since ceased to be room for a difference of opinion. Reason and experience have alike demonstrated its impracticability.

The bitter fruits of every attempt heretofore to overcome the barriers interposed by nature, have only been destruction, both physical and moral, to the Indian; dangerous conflicts of authority between the Federal and State Governments; and detriment to the individual prosperity of the citizen, as well as to the general improvement of the country. The remedial policy, the principles of which were settled more than thirty years ago, under the administration of Mr Jefferson, consists in an extinction, for a fair consideration, of the title to all the lands still occupied by the Indians within the States and Territories of the U. States; their removal to a country west of the Mississippi much more extensive, and better adapted to their condition, than that on which they resided; the guarantee to them by the United States of their extensive possession of that country forever, exempt from all intrusions by white men, with ample provisions for their security against external violence and internal dissensions, and the extension to them of suitable facilities for their advancement in civilization. This has not been the policy of particular administrations only, but of each in succession, since its first attempt to carry it out under that of Mr Munroe. All have labored for its accomplishment, only with different degrees of success. The manner of its execution has, it is true, from time to time given rise to conflicts of opinion and unjust imputations; but in respect to the wisdom and necessity of the policy itself, there has not from the beginning existed a doubt in the mind of any calm, judicious, disinterested friend of the Indian race, accustomed to reflection, and enlightened by experience.

Occupying the double character of contractor on its own account, and guardian for the parties contracted with, it was hardly to be expected that the dealings of the Federal Government with the Indian tribes would escape misrepresentation. That there occurred in the early settlement of this country, as in all others where the civilized race has succeeded to the possessions of the savage, instances of oppression and fraud on the part of the former, there is too much reason to believe. No such offence can, however, be justly charged upon this Government since it became free to pursue its own course. Its dealings with the Indian tribes have been just and friendly throughout; its efforts for their civilization, constant, and directed by the best feelings of humanity; its watchfulness in protecting them from individual frauds unremitting; its forbearance under the keenest provocations, the deepest injuries, and the most flagrant outrages, may challenge at least a comparison with any nation, ancient or modern, in similar circumstances; and if in future times a powerful, civilized and happy nation of Indians shall be found to exist within the limits of this northern continent, it will be owing to the consummation of that policy which has been so unjustly assailed.

Only a brief reference to facts in confirmation of this assertion, can in this form be given, and you are therefore necessarily referred to the report of the Secretary of War for further details. To the Cherokees, whose case has perhaps excited the greatest share of attention and sympathy, the United States have granted in fee, with a perpetual guaranty of exclusive and peaceful possession, 13,554,135 acres of land, on the west side of the Mississippi, eligibly situated, in a healthy climate, and in all respects better suited to their condition than the country they have left, in exchange for only 9,492,160 acres on the east side of the same river. The United States have, in addition, stipulated to pay them five millions six hundred thousand dollars, for their interest in, and improvements on the lands thus relinquished, and one million, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for subsistence and other beneficial purposes; thereby putting it in their power to become one of the most wealthy and independent separate communities, of the same extent, in the world.

By the treaties made and ratified with the Miamies, the Chippewas, the Sioux, the Sacs and Foxes, and the Winnebagoes, during the last year, the Indian title to eighteen millions four hundred and fifty eight thousand acres, has been extinguished. These purchases have been much more extensive than those of any previous year, and have, with other Indian expenses, borne very heavily upon the Treasury. They have, however, but a small quantity of unbought Indian lands within the States and Territories; and the Legislature and the Executive were equally [illegible] of the propriety of a final and more speedy extinction of the Indian titles within those limits. The treaties which [illegible], with a single exception, made in pursuance of previous appropriations for defraying the expenses, have subsequently been ratified by the Senate, and [illegible] the sanction of Congress by the [illegible] [illegible] upon which these important negotiations were concluded, I can speak from direct knowledge; and I feel no difficulty in affirming that the interest of the [illegible] [illegible] paid for at a fair value, and that [illegible] have been granted [illegible] United States than have [illegible]

bly been expected in a negotiation with civilized men, fully capable of appreciating their own rights. For the Indian title to 116,359,897 acres acquired since the 4th of March, 1829, the United States have paid $72,560,056 in permanent annuities, lands, reservation for Indians, expenses of removal and subsistence, merchanical and agricultural establishments, and implements.

When the heavy expenses incurred by the U. States, and the circumstances that so large a portion of the entire territory will be forever unsaleable, are considered, and this price is compared with that for which the United States sell their own lands, no one could doubt that justice has been done to the Indians in their purchases.

Certain it is, that the transactions of the Federal Government with the Indians, have been uniformly characterised by a sincere and paramount desire to promote their welfare, and it must be a source of the highest gratification to every friend to justice and humanity to learn that notwithstanding the obstructions from time to time thrown in its way, and difficulties which have arisen from the peculiar and impracticable nature of the Indian character, the wise, humane and undeviating policy of the Government, in this, the most difficult of all our relations, foreign or domestic, has at length been justified in the world in its near approach to a happy and certain consummation.

The case of the Seminoles constitutes at present the only exception to the successful efforts of the Government to remove the Indians to the homes assigned them west of the Mississippi. Four hundred of this tribe emigrated in 1836, and fifteen hundred in 1837 and 1838, leaving in the country, it is supposed, about 2000 Indians. The continued treacherous conduct of these people; the savage and unprovoked murders they have lately committed, butchering whole families of the settlers of the Territory, without distinction of age or sex, and making their way into the very centre and heart of the country, so that no part of it is free from their ravages; their frequent attacks on the light houses along that dangerous coast, and the barbarity with which they have murdered the passengers and crews of such vessels as have been wrecked upon the reefs and keys which border the Gulf, leave the Government no alternative but to continue the military operations against them until they are totally expelled from Florida.

There are other motives which would urge the Government to pursue this course towards the Seminoles. The United States have fulfilled in good faith all their treaty stipulations with the Indian tribes' and have in every other instance, insisted upon a like performance of their obligation. To relax from this salutary rule because the Seminoles have maintained themselves so long in the Territory they had relinquished, and, in defiance of their frequent and solemn engagements, still continue to wage a ruthless war against the U. S. would not only evince a want of constancy on our part, but be of evil example in our intercourse with other tribes. Experience has shown that but little is to be gained by the march of armies through a country so intersected with inaccessible swamps and marshes, and which, from the fatal character of the climate, must be abandoned at the end of the winter. I recommend, therefore, to your attention the plan submitted by the Secretary of War in the accompanying report, for the permanent occupation of the portion of the territory freed from the Indians, and the more efficient protection of the people of Florida from their inhuman warfare.

The progress and condition of the Post Office Department will be seen by reference to the report of the Postmaster General. The extent of post roads, covered by mail contracts, is stated to be 134,818 miles, and the annual transportation upon them 34,580,202 miles. The number of post offices in the United States is 12,553, and rapidly increasing. The gross revenue for the year ending on the 30th day of June last, was $4,262,145. The accruing expenditure, $4,680,068; excess of expenditure, $417,923. This has been made up out of the surplus previously on hand. The cash on hand on the first instant, was $314,068. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1838, was $161,540 more than that for the year ending June 30, 1837. The expenditure of the department had been graduated upon the anticipation of a largely increased revenue. A moderate curtailment of mail service consequently became necessary; and has been effected, to shield the department against the danger of embarrassment. Its revenue is now improving, and it will soon resume its onward course in the march of improvement.

Your particular attention is requested to so much of the Post Master General's report as relates to the transportation of the mails upon rail roads. The laws on that subject do not seem adequate to secure that service; now become almost essential to the public interests, and at the same time protect the department from combinations and unreasonble demands.

Nor can I too earnestly request your attention to the necessity of providing a more secure building for this department. The danger of destruction to which its important books and papers are continually exposed, as well as from the highly combustible character of the building occupied, as from that of others in the vicinity, calls loudly for prompt action.

Your attention is again earnestly invited to the suggestions and recommendations submitted at the last session in respect to the District of Columbia.

I feel it my duty, also, to bring to your notice certain proceedings at law which have recently been prosecuted in this District, in the name of the United States, on the relation of Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, of the State of Maryland, against the Postmaster General, and which have resulted in the payment of money out of the national Treasury, for the first time since the establishment of the Government, by judicial compulsion exercised by the common law writ of mandamus, issued by the circuit court of this District.

The facts of the case and the grounds of the proceedings, will be found fully stated in the report of the decision; and any additional information which you may desire will be supplied by the proper department. No interference in the particular case is contemplated. The money has been paid; the claims of the prosecutors have been satisfied, and the whole subject, so far as they are concerned, is finally disposed of; but it is on the supposition that the case may be regarded as an authoritative exposition of the [illegible], that I have thought it [illegible] to present it to your consideration.

The object of the application to the circuit court was to compel the Postmaster General to carry into effect an award made by the Solicitor of the Treasury, under a special act of Congress for the settlement of certain claims of the relators on the Post Office Department, which award the Postmaster General declined to execute in full, until he should receive further legislative direction on the subject. If the duty imposed on the Postmaster General, by that law, was to be regarded as one of an official nature, belonging to his office as a branch of the Executive, then it is obvious that the constitutional competency of the Judiciary to direct and control him in its discharge, was necessarily drawn in question. And if the duty so imposed on the Postmaster General was to be considered as merely ministerial, and not executive, it yet remained to be shown that the circuit court of this District had authority to interfere by mandamus—such a power having never before been asserted or claimed by that court.

With a view to the settlement of these important questions, the judgment of the circuit court was carried by a writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the opinion of that tribunal, the duty imposed on the Postmaster General was not an official, executive duty, but one of a merely ministerial nature. The grave constitutional questions which had been discussed were, therefore, excluded from the decision of the case; the court indeed, expressly admitting that, with powers and duties properly belonging to the Executive, no other department can interfere by a writ of mandamus; and the question, therefore, resolved itself into this: Has Congress conferred upon the circuit court of this District the power to issue such a writ to an officer of the General Government, commanding him to perform a ministerial act? A majority of the court have decided that it has, but have founded their decision upon a process of reasoning which in my judgment, renders further legislative provision indispensable to the public interests and the equal administration of justice.

It has long since been decided by the Supreme Court, that neither that tribunal nor the circuit courts of the United States held within the respective states, possess the power in question; but it is now held that this power, denied to both of these tribunals, to the former by the constitution and to the latter by Congress, has been, by the legislature vested in the circuit court of this district. No such direct grant of power to the circuit court of this district is claimed, but it has been held to result, by necessary implication, from several sections of the law establishing the court. One of these sections declares, that the laws of Maryland, as they existed at the time of the cession, should be in force in that part of the District ceded by that State, and by this provision, the common law in civil and criminal cases, as it prevailed in Maryland in 1801, was established in that part of the District.

England, the court of King's Bench because the Sovreign, who, according to the theory of the constitution, is the fountain of justice, originally sat there in person, and is still deemed to be present in construction of law alone possesses the power of issuing the writ of mandamus, not only to inferior jurisdictions and corporations but also to magistrates and others, commanding them in the King's name, to do what their duty requires, in cases where there is a vested right, and no other specific remedy.

It has been held, in the case referred to, as the Supreme Court of the United States is, by the constitution rendered incompetent to excersise this power, and as the Circuit court of this District is a court of general jurisdiction in cases at common law, and the highest court of original jurisdiction in the District, the right to issue the the writ of mandamus is incident to its common law powers.

Another ground relied upon to maintain the power in questeon, is that it was included, by fair construction, in the power it granted to the circuit courts of the United States, by the act "to provide for the more covenient organization of the courts of the United States," passed 13th of February, 1801; that the act establishing the circuit court of this District, passed the 27th day of February 1801, conferred upon that court and the judges thereof the same powers as were by law vested in the circuit courts of the United States and in the judges of the said courts; that the repeal of the first mentioned act which took place in the next year, did not divest the circuit court of this District of the authority in dispute, but left it still clothed with the powers over the subject which, it is conceded, were taken away from the circuit courts of the United States by the repeal of the act of the 13th of February, 1801.

Admitting that the adoption of the laws of Maryland for a portion of this District confers on the circuit court thereof in that portion, the trancendent extra judicial prerogative powers of the Court of King's Bench, in England, or that either of the acts of Congress, by necessary implication, authorize the former court to issue a writ of mandamus to an officer of the United States, to compel him to perform a ministerial duty, the consequences are, in one respect the same. The result in either case is, that the officers of the United States, stationed in different parts of the United States, are, in respect to the performance of their official duties, subject to different laws and a different supervision; those in the States to one rule, and those in the District of Columbia to another and a very different one. In the District their official conduct to a judicial control, from which in the States they are exempt.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the expediency of vesting such a power in the judiciary, in a system of Government constituted like that of the United States, all must agree that these disparaging discrepancies in the law and in the administration of justice ought not to be permitted to continue; and as Congress alone can provide the remedy, the subject is unavoidably presented to your consideration.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, Dec. 4, 1838.

Organization of Congress. In the Senate nothing of any importance was done, and in the House the morning was fully occupied in the choice of a Clerk, to succeed the late Walter S. Franklin. Several candidates were in the field and many ineffectual ballotings took place before a choice was effected. At length the list was narrowed down to two, Matthew St. Clair Clarke of New York, Whig, and Hugh A. Garland of Virginia, Locofoco and at last Mr. Garland was chosen by a majority of two. The whole number of votes was 210, of which Garland received 106 and Clarke 104. The House then adjourned.

The Portland Advertiser learns verbally from Augusta, that Albert Smith is elected to Congress from that district by a plurality of 16 votes! Mr. Littlefield falls short of an election of FOUR VOTES, but the other gentlemen on the ticket with Mr. L. are elected Senators [illegible] But one of the Whig Senators (Milford P. Nor[illegible] [illegible] the other Whig candidate, lost his election by the omission of the Jr. on ballots which no doubt were [illegible] for the gentleman nominated by the Whigs.

The Message was received [illegible] this [illegible] ing between 4 and 5 o'clock.

[illegible] Mr. Phillips, the Whig candidate for Mayor of Salem, has been elected by 322 majority over all others.

WHITE SATIN AND LIGHT KID SLIPPERS—AT COST!!

REED & HATCH are selling off the remainder of their Stock of Imported Slippers, at Cost! Among them are

Blacks, Bronze, Greens, and Light Kid, Blue Black and White Satin.

Also A few pairs of Superior Black Kid (Victoria style) Slippers.

Purchasers in want of Light Imported Shoes will find the best bargains at

36 Main St.

54 MAIN ST. DON'T MISTAKE THE NO. 54!

LARGE STOCK OF PRINTS AT COST! BURNHAM & ABBOTT will close their large Stock of English, French & American Prints, at Cost! In this Stock are 4 4 French Prints *at the low prices of* 1s and 20 cents the yard. Good dark American Prints at 6d. the yard, and all others proportionably low — Ladies now's your chance!

54 is the place for bargains!! D7

AT COST!! AT COST!!

2 Cases of English Merinos, just received and offered at COST, at S. G. DENNIS'S, 46 Main Street.

Also 50 light Highland SHAWLS also

D7

A FEW MORE

OF heavy stout blues, browns, greens and black PILOT CLOTHS, are now opened and for sale cheaper than ever before offered in this city, at 36 Main Street, by

D7 REED & HATCH.

MORE FINE PILOT CLOTHS.

BLUE, black, green and brown fine Pilot Cloths, just received and for for sale by

FREDERICK LAMBERT, No 3 Smith's block.

D7

GREEN COATS FOR $5.

JUST received at 36 Main Street, a large assortment of French made Coats, which are selling at the low price of $5 a piece. Purchasers in want of a good comfortable garment for a little money, can obtain them at

D6 REED & HATCH'S.

FLOUR, PORK AND MOLASSES.

1000 BBLS. Georgetown S. F. Flour.

200 " Alexandria " "

200 bbls Extra Clear Pork.

50 " Mess "

250 hhds Martinique Molasses.

Now receiving and for sale by

PILLSBURY & SANDFORD, Auct'rs and Commission Merchants, No. 45, West Market Place.

D6

COAT-MAKERS & BOY WANTED.

TWO Good COAT-MAKERS are wanted immediately. Also, a smart, active, and intelligent BOY, as an Apprentice to a Tailor. Apply to JAMES C. STEWART, No. 12 Main street.

Dec 6. 1wis

BUFF WINDOW SHADES.

JUST received at the New York Cheap Store, No 40 Main Street,

1 case Buff Window Shades.

a new and durable article; warranted fast colors, for sale cheap by A. M. KENDRICK & CO.

D4 dif

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK was found last week near the Store of D. Hill & Son, on Main-st. and from the papers it contained is supposed to be the property of JAMES CROSBY, Jr. of ALBION. The owner can receive the same by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement. D4

THE YOUNG HUSBAND,

OR Duties of Man in the marriage relation by Dr. Allcott.

Desultory Reminiscences of a Tour through Germany Switzerland and France, by an American, 1 vol. 8vo.

Jay's Happy Mourner. The Closet, by H. Newcomb. The New England Churches.

The Missionary Convention at Jerusalem by Mr. Steel. (Metaphorical)

The Conchologist's Text Book

The Encylopedia of Geography 3 vols. Royal 8 vo.

Tytler's Universal History 2 vols. 8vo.

Baxter's Saint's Rest, (in a neat form for a gift.)

Lord's Prayer. Six found out. Sacred Dew. (Miniatures.)

For sale by E. F. DUREN.

Just received as above.

14 cases and 4 packages School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books, making my assortment yet more full E. F. D.

D6

OYSTERS!

FRESH OYESTERS can be obtained at VINTON'S.

D5

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Grant & Flint, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

All property, real and personal, book accounts and notes of the said firm is transferred to Grenville Flint, who alone is duly authorized to dispose of and collect the same.

Those having claims against Grant & Flint, are requested to present the same to Grenville Flint for adjustment, at the Store occupied by the late firm.

JOSHUA GRANT.
GRENVILLE FLINT.

Bangor, Nov. 24, 1838.

GRENVILLE FLINT

WILL continue to sell W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, also, Domestic DRY GOODS, at wholesale or retail, at fair prices, at the store lately occupied by Grant & Flint.

Bangor, Dec. 4. 3w

JOSEPH CARR, JR. *Attorney at Law,*

HAS opened an Office in Drew's Block, at the east end of Kenduskeag Bridge, over the Store of William Jewell. Demands left for collection, and all business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. d3w3m D4

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber until the 16th day of December 1838, for hauling Fifty-five Tons, [illegible] of subsistence stores from Frankfort, Maine to Hancock Barracks, Maine, the stores to be delivered before the first day of May 1839.

The Proposals will specify the rate per ton, [illegible] mention the names of two responsible individuals as security for the performance of the contract and will be endorsed "Proposals for hauling U. S. subsistence stores from Frankfort, to Hancock Barracks."

[illegible]

Bangor, Me, Dec 3, 1838.

FRENCH, ENGLISH [illegible] PRINTS.

RECEIVED at 36 Main Street, French and [illegible] Prints, [illegible] a yard.

London Prints, (fast colors,) 12½ cents per yard.

And many other new and desirable [illegible]

D5 by FRED'K HATCH.

500 [illegible] at 12s, 21s and 27s, by W. A. BLAKE.

D5

50 QTLS Grand Bank FISH, for sale by W. A. BLAKE.

D5

[illegible] office at 3½ cents per 100.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

BANGOR & PISCATAQUIS CANAL AND RAIL ROAD CO.

THE Passenger Cars will leave the Depot at Bangor until further notice, as follows:
Leave Bangor at 7½ o'clock A. M.
" " 3 " P. M.
Leave Old Town at 9 " A. M.
" " 4 " P. M.
Baggage at the risk of its owners.
Fare to Old Town 6¼ cents — Upper Stillwater 60 cents. Upper Stillwater to Old Town 12½ cts. Forward Car 12½ cents less.
Freight will be received on the following terms.
For 100 lbs Merchandise or less, 20 cents;
Over 100 lbs. and less than 500, 15 cts. hundred;
500 lbs. and upwards, 10 cts. per hundred.
Furniture, Hay, &c. charged by bulk.
The Company will send for Goods in the business ... at ... memorandum at the Transportation Office.
If the quantity exceed 500 lbs. no charge will be made for hauling to the Depot, if less than 500 lbs. ... and will not be responsible for any article not properly marked.
Goods not delivered at the Depot till within 30 minutes of the time for starting the Train, will not be sent up till the next trip.
Lumber to be loaded and unloaded by the owners done by the Company will be a separate charge.
Delivered at Passenger Depot,
Boards $1 00 per M.
Clapboards 1 00 "
Shingles 17 cts. "
Laths 20 "

Delivered at City Point.
Boards $1 25 per M,
Clapboards 1 25 "
Shingles 20 cts.
Laths 25
All bills for transportation must be settled upon delivery of the goods.
nov.16 E. HARRIS.

BOOKS, PAPER, QUILLS, &c. &c.

E. F. DUREN,
(LATE DUREN & THATCHER,)
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & PUBLISHER
No. 6, Smith's Block, Hammond-st. and No. 3, Central-st —4th door west of the Post Office,

HAS received his Fall stock of School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books, and a full assortment of NEW STATIONERY, which added to his former large stock, enables him to supply all articles usually kept in a Bookstore, and on reasonable terms.

The SABBATH SCHOOL and TRACT DEPOSITORIES are at his store.—The PERIODICAL DEPOSITORY also. Subscriptions are received and agencies fulfilled for nearly all the Periodicals issued in this country. SOCIAL and PRIVATE LIBRARIES supplied with Books, Periodicals, &c. NEW PUBLICATIONS are received as they are issued from the press. Any works wanted not on hand, will be promptly added.

The CIRCULATING LIBRARY will receive due attention. This now contains more than 1500 volumes. Subscription $5 per year, with the privilege of retaining four volumes at one time.

E. F. D. has received Almanacs for 1839. Also several of the Annuals for 1839, and a variety of Books suitable as gifts for the coming Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's days. oct 9 3m

AMERICAN ALMANAC!!

THE American Almanac, and Repository of Useful Knowledge, Vol. 10, for the year 1839. Rec'd by SMITH & FENNO.
ALSO More of Brown's Pocket Almanac, and Memorandum Book, a very useful work as above
oct 15

LAMP Glasses and Chimneys received this day, by T. C. BROWN, & CO
October 8. No. 8, Main-street.

MOUSELIN DE LANES, ALEPINES and Cambleteen, a new article for Cloaks, Black, blue black and colored figured and plain gro de Nap, gro de Swis and Rept Silks, just received at C. & E. D. GODFREY'S, 62 Main-street. s29

BEAVER & SURTOUT CLOTHS, just rec'd at C. & E. D. GODFREY'S,
oct 26 No. 62, Main street.

CLEAR PORK.

13 BBLS. Clear Pork, for sale by FREDERICK LAMBERT.
Sept 12.

GENESEE FLOUR.

50 BBLS. Fancy Brands Genesee Flour, of a superior quality, just received from New-York. For sale by FREDERICK LAMBERT.
Sept. 24.

WROUGHT, SHELL, TWIST, & SIDE COMBS. Just received a few dozen Twist and Side Combs, of the latest pattern; ten dozen plain, do.; Silver Thimbles; Butter Knives; Spectacles, Enameled Card Cases, Silk and Bead purs ... Spool Stands, ... Brushes, &c. for sale by T. G. BROWN & CO.
aug21 No. 6 Main street.

JUST FINISHED. A few more of the LATEST BAKERS, which need but one trial to convince of their economy and convenience, two ... bring ... sufficient to do the baking which in the ordinary way require a stout oven full of wood. Also, constantly on hand, custom made Tin Ware, Stove Pipe and Stove apparatus manufactured at the shortest notice, at No. 2 Smiths Block. ALBERT NOYES.
Bangor, Aug. 15, 1838. 3w

BLUE VITRIOL.

JUST received a supply of Vitriol, the best article which can be used to prevent Wheat from smutting. WHITTIER & GUILD,
ap27 Druggists, Exchange st.

LADIES SHOES.

A FINE assortment of Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Shoes, selected by an experienced dealer, and with great care, for the city trade, just received at No 8. J. BARTLETT & CO.
june4

NAVAL STORES.

20 BBLS. Tar; 20 bbls. Pitch;
10 bbls Rosin; 6 bbls. Soft Turpentine,
For sale by WHITTIER & GUILD,
july2 Exchange Street.

BRITANNIA WARE.

... of Britannia Ware, consisting of Tea Pots and Castors of various patterns and of ... Also, Trays by the set or single. ... and Hair Brushes, &c. &c. just received at No. 6 Main street, Bangor. july19

FREIGHT FOR NANTUCKET.

200 BARRELS can be had on application to ... WHITTIER & GUILD.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

... hereby gives notice that he holds a Deed of Mortgage, signed by John S. Pear... County of Penobscot ... dated April 1, AD 1835, ... recorded in the Registry of Deeds ... of Penobscot, book 56, page 12, ... and by which ... the said Pearson conveyed to the subscriber ... in and by said Deed to secure ... of December ... [illegible]

HOUSE TO LET.

A two story wooden House and necessary out buildings, situated on Essex street, and lately occupied by Mr. Converse. Rent low. Inquire of
aug31 tf JOSEPH BRYANT.

POWDER, PUFFS AND BOXES.
Just received by T. G. BROWN, No. 6 Main street. Oct 2.

HOUSE WANTED.

A good convenient Dwelling House near the business part of the city, for which a fair price will be paid. Apply to FREDERICK LAMBERT,
July17 No. 2 Smith's Block.

THERMOMETERS.

FOR sale by E. F. DUREN.
oct 12

ANNUALS FOR 1839.

THE Token and Atlantic Souvenir, edited by S. G. Goodrich, 7 embellishments.
The Gift, edited by Miss Leslie, with 9 elegant steel engravings.
The Violet edited by Miss Leslie, 7 fine plates.
The Religious Souvenir edited by Mrs Sigourney; 12 illustrations on steel.
Finden's Gallery of the Graces a series of Portrait illustrations of British Poets; 36 of the finest steel plates.
Also Oddities of London Life, by Paul Pry, a very amusing work.
"How to Observe" Morals and Manners, by Miss Harret Martineau. Brown's improved Pocket Memorandum and Account Book, for 1839. Oration delivered before the Literary Societies of Dartmouth College, July 4th, 1838, by Ralph Waldo Emerson. The Early Life of Washington, designed for the instruction and amusement of the young and other works, just received by
SMITH & FENNO,
oct 9 14, West Market Square.

BRITANNIA WARE.

5 Dozen Britannia Tea Pots, warranted to hold the color. Received this day Oct 16. No 6, Main Street, By T. G. BROWN & CO.
o16

BL'K SILK VELVETS.

A prime article of the above for Vesting. Also, a good assortment of Ladies Low Priced Velvets, Blk Satin Vesting, &c. rec'd by
oct 16 J. BARTLETT & CO.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is given that the Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on accounts and claims, will be in session at the Aldermen's Rooms in the City Hall, from two to five o'clock, P. M. on the last Saturday of each month. All persons interested are requested to call at said time and place.
BRADFORD HARLOW, Chairman.
April 25, 1838. tf

TO RENT.

3 Houses—one $150 one $100 and another $50. W. A. BLAKE.

SHINGLE MACHINES.

6 OF MORTON'S improved Shingle Machines, warranted to be the best in use, and to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser. For sale by
Sept. 24 W. A. BLAKE.

60 HHDS. SALT, received and for sale low, by W. A. BLAKE.
june9

NEW MUSIC.

A LARGE variety of SHEET MUSIC, including several new Plays. Just received and for sale by E. F. DUREN.
Sept 24.

DYE STUFFS.

STICK and Ground Dye Wood, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Blue Vitriol, Oil Vitriol, &c &c. For sale by
WHITTIER & GUILD,
oct19 Exchange st.

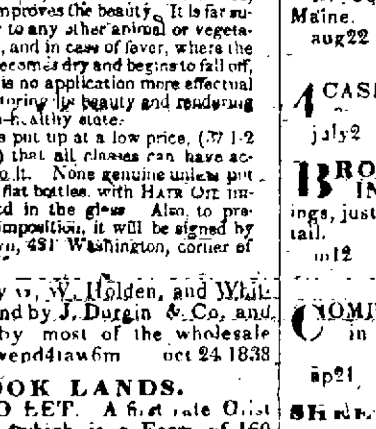
PENOBSCOT EXCHANGE AND STAGE HOUSE.

THIS House continues open for the accommodation of the public and the travelling community, who will receive every attention and the choicest fare.
GEO S. FRENCH, Agent.
Bangor, May 12, 1838.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

CUDWORTH'S WORKS, 2 vols. 8vo. "The true Intellectual System of the Universe."
General History of Civilization in Europe, from the fall of the Roman Empire to the French Revolution, translated from the French of M. Guizot, 1 vol. 12mo.
Home Education by Isaac Taylor, author of Natural History of Enthusiasm &c. 1 vol. 12mo.
Fireside Education, by the author of Peter Parley's Taels, 1 vol. 12mo.
Also, Penny Magazine, Waldie's Library, Religious Family and Parley's Magazines, Lady's Book, and other Periodicals for September and a new supply of "O'er the Lake where droops the Willow." Just rec'd and for sale by
sep7 E. F. DUREN, Bookseller.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS



THE best medicine for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung complaints, Hooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, Liver Complaint, and affections of the breast, is Mrs. M. N. GARDNER'S INDIAN BALSAM OF LIVERWORT, containing the strength of many roots and herbs. Among the number are Liverwort, Elecampane, Boneset, Asclepias tuberosa, Iceland Moss, Squills, Hyssop, Ruta graveolens; also many other herbs not to be procured in this part of the globe. For the last ... this valuable Balsam has been in extensive use in most of the principal towns in the Northern States, and, by the persuasion of those that have tested its efficacy, the Proprietor has made arrangements to furnish the druggists of this place, that all may avail themselves of this remedy, before the disease gets so seated that no medicine will remove it. Its effect on obstinate coughs is truly wonderful, and the following individuals voluntarily give their names as among the number who have proved its efficacy. ... the knowledge of the materials, and the favorable effect upon our patients, where we have prescribed the above Balsam, we recommend it to be a valuable medicine for what it is recommended. Calvin Ellis, M. D., Albert Williams, M. D., members of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Also, see certificates on the direction, what astonishing cures it has effected for A. Webster, Boston, Horace Gall, Bristol, Me., Thos. Hoskins, Boston, Eliab Horton, firm of Baker & Horton, Boston, David Woodbury, clerk of Joseph Stedman, Miss L. Howard. Thousands of others could be named, where it is best known. As a security against counterfeits, each direction will be signed by the Proprietor, M. N. Gardner. Proprietor's residence ... Washington Street, Boston, where all orders can be addressed. ... in the glass, the name Mrs. M. N. Gardner's Balsam of Liverwort.

For sale in Bangor by G. W. Holden, and Whittier and Guild; in Portland, by J. Durgin & Co., and Wm. W. Lincoln, and by most of the whole sale Druggists in Boston. wepd4taw6w oct 23

NEW GOODS.

J. BARTLETT & CO. have just arrived from New York and Boston with a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which they are anxious to sell for cash, and will sell them as low as they can be bought in the City. They are now opening and for sale. ...19

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR!!!

THE subscribers have been appointed agents for S. J. SYLVESTER'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, BANK NOTE ... New York Price Current. This is the oldest and most valuable work of the kind published in the United States. ... Monthly, ... numbers 12 1-2 cts, ... received for less than six months.
SMITH & FENNO,
Booksellers, 14, West Market Square.

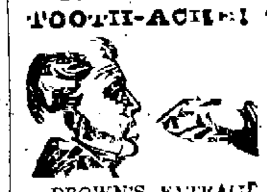
SHOE PAPER.

A large lot of Shoe Paper, of the best quality, plain and ... received by ... WHITTIER & GUILD.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PENOBSCOT, ss. December 3, 1838.
TAKEN on Execution against the Penobscot Mill Dam Company, a Corporation in said county of Penobscot, and will be sold to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of December next, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Penobscot Exchange Coffee House in Bangor, in said county, all the land, tenements, hereditaments and other real estate of said Company, and all the right, title, interest or equity, which said Company has by law in and to the real estate of said Company, situated at and near McMahon's Falls on Penobscot River and lying partly in the town of Eddington & partly in the City of Bangor; said estate being in one entire and connected parcel, consisting of the land hereinafter described, together with two blocks of saw-mills, containing 30 saws and four double lath mills situated on the same, with all the water privileges belonging to said land and mills, and all the dams, piers, sluices, booms, buoys, fixtures and appurtenances of every sort, belonging or attached to said land and mills ... necessary to carry all of said mills into full and successful operation, together with all the shops, houses, stores and other buildings owned by said company, and situated on the land aforesaid; that part of said entire and connected parcel of land which lies in the City of Bangor, is described as follows, viz: beginning at a stake and stones on the western shore of Penobscot river, in said Bangor, at a point about 7 rods below all the mills aforesaid; thence running north about 62 degrees west about 42 rods to a stake and stones on the line of the town road leading from the Thompson farm, so called, to the new part of the county road leading from Bangor to Orono; thence north 4 degrees ... on the line of said town road about twenty seven and a quarter rods to a stake and stones; thence north 13 degrees east on said town road about fourteen rods to a stake and stones; thence north 7 degrees east on said road about forty-five and a quarter rods to a stake and stones; thence north 30 degrees west crossing said new part of the county road about thirty-three rods to the old part of the county road; thence north 54 degrees east on said old part of the county road about forty eight rods to a stake and stones; thence north 72 degrees east on said old part of the county road until it intersects, or would if continued, intersect the south-west line of Charles McPhetres's lot; thence south 30 degrees east by said McPhetres's line to the said Penobscot river; thence down the middle of said river until it would strike the first described line continued; thence on said continued line to the first mentioned bounds; and that part of said entire and connected parcel of land which lies in the town of Eddington, is described as follows, viz: Beginning at said Penobscot river, at the north-easterly line of the Nichols lot, so called, formerly owned by John Barker and others; thence south 48 degrees east by the line of said Nichols lot 16 rods back from said river to a stake; thence north about 42 degrees east up said river and in a line parallel therewith, and 16 rods distant therefrom 70 rods to a stake and stones; thence north 48 degrees west to said Penobscot river; thence down the middle of said river until it would strike the line of said Nichols lot continued; thence on said continued line to the bound in said Nichols line begun at said land in Eddington comprising all the land conveyed to said Company by Deed of Nathaniel McMahon and others, recorded in Penobscot Registry of Deeds, book 33, page 416; also all the land conveyed to said Company by Ware Eddy's Deed, recorded in said Registry, book 35, page 63; excepting and reserving from this sale so much of the above described premises as had been legally conveyed by said Company before the 21st day of September A. D. 1836, that being the day on which the above described property was attached on the original writ in this case.
The above advertised land, mills, buildings and all other property above specified, will be sold at one time and in one undivided lot, pursuant to the statutes which prescribe the mode of levying execution on the real estate of Manufacturing Corporations. Terms cash at sale.
F. F. FRENCH,
D4 cpts Dep'y Sh'f.

TO LOVERS OF COMFORT AND EASE.
TOOTH-ACHE! TOOTH-ACHE!!



Why will you suffer with the TOOTH-ACHE, when there is a perfect remedy?

BROWN'S EXTRACT OF GALL AND KREOSOTE will cure the Tooth-ache; also remove all unpleasant smell from the breath. From experience we can testify to this fact. J. A. Dill, 413 Washington Street, Miss Mary Seavy, Pleasant Street, N. Tolman, 580 Washington Street, George Melvill, Lucas Place, Fitz Henry Stephens, master of transportation cars on Worcester railroad, and thousands of other references could be made. It removes all soreness, and frequently preserves them to be filled. It is considered by the inhabitants of Massachusetts, particularly in the city of Boston, ... and where the fortunate inventor resides, one of the greatest comforts to mankind that was ever discovered. It will remove this tormenting pain, the Tooth-ache. Be particular to call for Brown's Extract of Gall and Kreosote, and observe his signature, as a security against counterfeits, as there are other articles in market intended to be palmed off for this invaluable preparation. It is now to be found in all the principal towns throughout the United States.

For sale in Bangor by G. W. Holden, and Whittier & Guild. In Portland by J. Durgin & Co. and Wm W. Lincoln and by most of the wholesale Druggists in Boston. wepd4taw6w oct 24 1838

GENUINE BUFFALO OIL.

THE HAIR! THE HAIR! THE HAIR!

THE greatest ornament to the human body is a splendid head of hair. It has recently been discovered that the genuine Buffalo's Oil is a sovereign remedy for baldness, prevents the hair from coming off, promotes the growth, continues the luxuriance, and improves the beauty. It is far superior to any other animal or vegetable oil, and in case of fever, where the hair becomes dry and begins to fall off, there is no application more effectual in restoring its beauty and rendering it in a healthy state.
It is put up at a low price, (37 1-2 cents) that all classes can have access to it. None genuine unless put up in flat bottles, with HAIR OIL impressed in the glass. Also, to prevent imposition, it will be signed by the Proprietor, Wm. Brown, 481 Washington, corner of Eliot Street, Boston.

For sale in Bangor by G. W. Holden, and Whittier & Guild. In Portland by J. Durgin & Co. and Wm W. Lincoln, and by most of the wholesale Druggists in Boston. wepd4taw6m oct 24 1838

AROOSTOOK LANDS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. A first rate Grist Mill, attached to which is a Farm of 160 acres of good Land, under some improvements, with a good House and Barn, situated in the flourishing Township No. 6, 3d Range, on the road leading from Houlton to the Aroostook road.
Also, lots of Lands improved and unimproved and would be exchanged for other Real Estate in or near this city. Inquire of S. DUNN, on the Township, EBENEZER ALDEN of Union, REUBEN B. DUNN, Wilton, or to IVORY JEFFERDS, Bangor.
Bangor, July 23, 1838. 1wdwtf...

THE "AMERICAN ALMANAC," 1839,—NEW BOOKS, &C.

BROWN'S Almanac, and Pocket ... 1839
Tales of the Huguenots. By Hawks.
AMERICAN EDUCATION; by Peers.
Health and Beauty; an explanation of the Laws of Growth and Exercise; by John Bell.
Sedgwick's Public Economy ...
"How to Observe" by Miss Martineau.
... just received by ... DUREN,
oct 12 ... Block.

10 ... for sale at ...

... AND ... for sale by WHITTIER & GUILD.

THIS MORNING

RECEIVED by steamer, a few ps. Black, Blue, Green and Mix'd Broadcloths. Also, a few ps. Buckskins, Doeskins and Cassimeres, by
nov 1 J. BARTLETT & CO.

HEAVY SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

A few extra Heavy Shirts and Drawers at
oct 22 J. BARTLETT & CO'S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PENOBSCOT, ss. November 10, 1838.
TAKEN on execution against the Penobscot Mill Dam Company, a Corporation in said county of Penobscot, and will be sold to the highest bidder on SATURDAY, the 8th day of December next at 11 of the clock in the forenoon at the Penobscot Exchange Coffee House in Bangor, in said county, all the land, tenements, hereditaments and other real estate of said Company, and all the right, title, interest or equity, which said Company has by law in and to the real estate of said Company, situated at and near McMahon's Falls on Penobscot River and lying partly in the town of Eddington & partly in the city of Bangor; said estate being in one entire and connected parcel, consisting of the land hereinafter described, together with two blocks of saw mills containing thirty saws and four double lath mills situated on the same, with all the water-privileges belonging to said land and mills; and all the dams piers, sluices, booms, buoys, fixtures and appurtenances of every sort, belonging or attached to said land and mills or which are in any way necessary to carry all of said Mills into full and successful operation, together with all the shops, houses, stores and other buildings owned by said company, and situated on the land aforesaid; that part of said entire and connected parcel of land which lies in the city of Bangor, is described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stake and stones on the western shore of Penobscot river, in said Bangor, at a point about seven rods below all the mills aforesaid; thence running north about 62 degrees west about 42 rods to a stake and stones on the line of the town road leading from the Thompson farm, so called, to the new part of the county road leading from Bangor to Orono; thence north 4 degrees west on the line of said town road about twenty seven and a quarter rods to a stake and stones; thence north 13 degrees east on said town road about fourteen rods to a stake and stones
thence north 7 degrees east on said road about forty-five and a quarter rods to a stake and stones; thence north 30 degrees west crossing said new part of the county road about thirty-three rods to the old part of the county road; thence north 51 degrees east on said old part of the county road about forty eight rods to a stake and stones; thence north 72 degrees east on said old part of the county road until it intersects, or would if continued, intersect the south-west line of Charles McPhetres's lot; thence south 30 degrees east by said McPhetres's line to the said Penobscot river; thence down the middle of said river until it would strike the first described line continued; thence on said continued line to the first mentioned bounds, and that part of said entire and connected parcel of land which lies in the town of Eddington, is described as follows, viz: Beginning at said Penobscot river at the northeasterly line of the Nichols lot, so called, formerly owned by John Barker and others; thence south 48 degrees east by the line of said Nichols lot sixteen rods back from said river to a stake; thence north about 42 degrees east up said river and in a line parallel therewith and sixteen rods distant therefrom seventy rods to a stake and stones; thence north 48 degrees west to said Penobscot river; thence down the middle of said river until it would strike the line of said Nichols lot continued; thence on said continued line to the bound in said Nichols line begun at said land in Eddington comprising all the land conveyed to said Company by Deed of Nathaniel McMahon and others, recorded in Penobscot Registry of Deeds, book 33, page 416; also all the land conveyed to said Company by Ware Eddy's Deed, recorded in said Registry book 35, page 63; excepting and reserving from this sale so much of the above described premises as had been legally conveyed by said Company before the 5th day of May, A. D. 1836, that being the day on which the above described property was attached on the original writ in this case. The above advertised land, mills, buildings and all other property above specified, will be sold at one time and in one undivided lot, pursuant to the statutes which prescribe the mode of levying execution on the real estate of Manufacturing Corporations. Terms cash at sale.
F. F. FRENCH,
N22 Dep'y Sh'ff

WAGONS.

4 ONE horse Wagons for sale for cash or exchanged for Lumber, by
YOUNG & HERRIMAN,
sep1 No 17 Wall street

30 KEGS prime retailing Molasses, just received and for sale at No. 11 Broad street, by
sep1 W. A. BLAKE.

MAP OF MAINE,

WITH the NEW COUNTIES upon it, for sale by
aug14 E. F. DUREN.

WHITE ENGLISH FLANNELS.

RED twill'd do.; olk Italian Silk Hdkfs.; Linen Lawn, Plaid Cambrics, Swiss Mull Bleached Sheetings, Russia Dipper, &c just rec'd by
C. & E. D. GODFREY,
aug28 62 Main street.

THE AMERICAN JURIST,

FOR October 1838 Christian Examiner Democratic Review Also, Moral Fables and Parables, received by SMITH & FENNO.
oct 2.

PRICE REDUCED.

DR. JACKSON'S REPORT on the Geology of Maine. Price 75 cts.
Dr. Jackson's Report on the Public Lands in Maine. Price 50 cts. For sale by
aug22 E. F. DUREN.

HORSE NAILS.

4 CASKS Horse Nails, just rec'd and for sale by
YOUNG & HERRIMAN,
july2 No. 17 Wall street.

BROWN SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS. Heavy Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, just received and for sale by the bale or at retail. FREDERICK LAMBERT.
m12

FLOWER SEEDS,

COMPRISING over 30 varieties, neatly put up, in papers of 6¼ cts each, for sale by
WHITTIER & GUILD,
ap21 Exchange street.

SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS AND RUSSIA GOODS.

AT No. 36 Main street, 60 bales of Sheetings and Shirtings, consisting of Dovers, Dedhams, Nashuas, Portsmouth, &c. which will be sold by the bale, piece or yard, at the Factory prices.
Also, a large variety of bleached Goods, from 3-4 to 5 4 wide.
A large stock of Russia Diapers, Crash and Tickings at Boston prices.
Purchasers from the country will find it an object to call and examine the above goods before purchasing elsewhere. REED & HATCH.

TEA.

20 CHESTS and boxes Souchong Tea, for sale wholesale and retail.
march7 FREDERICK LAMBERT.

GRAPES.

5 KEGS fresh Grapes, just received and for sale by YOUNG & HERRIMAN.

SPURZHEIM ON PHRENOLOGY.

AN examination of Phrenology; in two lectures, delivered to the students of the Columbian ... [illegible]

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. & S. PHIPPS & CO. No. 72 Kilby-street, have for sale, 350 cases and bales Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, consisting in part of—

SILK GOODS.
Black, blue blk and assorted Gros Grain, Gros de Swiss, and Gros de Naples Silks
Rich figured and plain assorted Dress and Bonnet Satins
Italian Silks
Satin Levantines
Synshaws; Florences
Figured and plain bonnet Silks
Super blk Vesting Satins
Rich Velvet Vestings
Black, blue black and colored Lyons and German Velvets
Italian Crapes
Gauze Veils; Grn Barage
Belt, Cap and Garniture Ribbons
Lutestring Satin and Velvet Ribbons
Silk Braids and Cords
Super and common Silk Twist, black, blue and assorted colors
1st and 2d quality black blue and colored Sewings.

STUFF GOODS.
Black and assorted Camletteens
Super Persian and Grape Camblets
Black, blue black and assorted Bombazines
Figured Bombazines
French, German and English Merinos
Thibit Cloths
Super Printed Chally Merinos
Black and colored Lustings; Moreens.

SHAWLS & HDKFS.
6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Highland Plaid Shawls
Super Lyons and Edenboro' Shawls
4-4, 5-4, 8-4 and 9-4 white and scarlet Merino do. of best fabrics
Cashmere, Thibet, Chally and Mouseline de Laine Shawls and Hdkf
Black Italian, French & Levantine Silk Hdkfs.
Black love Hdkfs and Veils
Ladies' and gentlemen's plaid and figured Silk Cravats
Dark Plaid Cotton do.
Britannia Hdkf.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs of all sizes and qualities.

WHITE GOODS,
Swiss and Scotch checked Muslins
Checked, plaid and figured Cambricks
4-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Dimoties
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins
Jaconet and Book do
Bishop Lawns Long do.
Linen Cambrics
Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

Linen Damask and Diaper, all widths & qualities
Linen Damask and Diaper Table Covers, assorted sizes
Cambric Edgings & Insertings
Muslin Capes and Collars

LACE GOODS.
Lace Collars and Capes
Thread Lace; Edgings
Gimp Laces, Edgings & Insertings
Tatting do do do
Dutch Laces
Whisker Blonde Laces
Quad Laces, Edgings, and Quillings
Bobbinet and Lyons do
... Quillings
Black Lace & Edgings
Black & white Bobbinet
Black and white patent Spot Laces
Star, Folle and Blonde Laces
Wide figured Bobbinet and Gimp Laces
Lace Bobbinet & Chantilla Veils.

HOSIEY & GLOVES.
Silk, Merino, Worsted and Cotton Hose and half Hose, ribbed and plain
Misses' and Children's Hosiery
Super Buck and Doeskin Gloves
Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Kid and goatskin Gloves
Black, white and colored plain, embroidered and pic-nic Gloves;
Woolen Gloves.
Prints, Furnitures, &c.
An extensive assortment of French, English and American Prints
Super new styles Furnitures
Copperplates
Scotch and Manchester Ginghams
Colored Cambrics
Silecias
Cotton Flannels
Printed, plaid and twilled Flannels
Bockings
Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinets
Rich Silk Velvet Vestings
Valencia, Toilinet and other Vestings
Foundations; Crown Linings
Tabby Velvets; Elastics
Bead Bags, Suspenders
Cotton, Linen and Twilled Tapes
Linen and Cotton Bobbins; Buttons; Threads
Hooks and Eyes; Pins,
Stay Bindings,
Lacings, &c.

Boston, Sept 20, 1838. 1awis6w 21

REED & HATCH,

No. 36 Main Street, Bangor;
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, have just received from New York and Boston, the largest and most desirable assortment of Fall and Winter Dry Goods ever offered in this city, consisting in part of,
Silks and Satins of every price, colors and quality.
Ribbons, Garniture, Gause Satin and Lutestring.
Muslins, Book, Swiss and Mull; Cambric Muslin,
Laces, black and white blond,
Edgings and Insertions of every quality,
Muslin and Lace Capes and Collars,
Ladies' Scarfs and Cravats,
Lace and Silk blond Quilling,
Black and white Silk Edgings,
Veils, black, white and green Lace, Gauze & Barage,
Shawls, French, Merino, Thibet, raw Silk, Highland, Victoria, and Scandanavian.
A beautiful assortment of Fancy Hdkfs, Hosiery and Gloves,
Broadcloths of every price and the most desirable colors,
Cassimeres, Buckskins and Doe Skins of every colour and quality. Satinets of every price.
Vestings of the most fashionable patterns and styles.
Every description of Trimmings for Coats, Vests, and Pantaloons,
Bombazines, Alapines, Cambleteens and Poplins,
Ginghams, ... American and English.
Flannels of every color, Counterpanes, and Table Linens, Diaper and Crash,
Gothic and Furniture Patch,
Oil Cloths, Carpetings, and Umbrellas,
Russia Sheetings, Burlaps and Tow Cloths,
Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, from 4½d to 24 cts.
Merinos of every shade, quality and price.
The largest assortment of English, French, and American Prints, in this City.
Victorias of every shade and figure.
Rich Figured and Plain Rept Silks,
A complete assortment of Gentlemen's Stocks, Dickeys, Bosoms, Cravats, and Straps.
Kid, Linen, Silk, and Wash Leather Gloves,
Money Belts, Riding Belts, &c.

REED & HATCH are constantly receiving from New York and Boston additions to their Stock of Goods, which make their assortment equal to any in this City, and which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices for Cash. Sept 14.

LADIES

NEW Style Cravats, Linen Cambric Hdkfs., Laces, Cambrics, Muslins, Linen Lawn, Linen Cambric, White Satin, Florence Silks, Lustring, Gauze, and Velvet, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Blk. Belting, Raw Silk, Chally and Thibet Shawls and Hdkfs. Kid and Silk Gloves, &c. received by
oct 17 J. BARTLETT & CO.

MORE CHEAP GOODS.

JUST received at 86, Main street, per Steamer Bangor, low price Brown and Green Merinos, White colored and figured Salisbury Flannels of a superior quality; Cotton Flannel of all prices; Gents' Woolen and Buck Gloves; Italian Sewing Silks; Lasting Button; Darning Wedding, &c. &c. Purchasers will find a great variety of Dry Goods.
oct 19 at REED & HATCH'S.

SILVER BOWED SPECTACLES.

RECEIVED by Steam Boat, Oct. 15, 4 dozen flat and octagon bowed Spectacles. Also Common Steel do. which will be sold at lowest cash prices to be found in the city, by
oct 19 T. G. BROWN & Co. No. 6, Main st.

JUST rec'd ... No. ... 20 ... Sheetings and Shirtings ... for sale by W. A. BLAKE.

30 ... W. A. BLAKE.

... [illegible]

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